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SL DAILY PREVIEWS 16TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

AU201705Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Jozef Krivosik article "There Is Something To Build on; Before the 16th Round of the Vienna Disarmament Talks"]

[Text] WHEN THE DELEGATES FROM 12 STATES CONVENE IN THE VIENNA HOFBURG TO START THE 16TH ROUND OF TALKS ON THE MUTUAL REDUCTION OF TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE, IT WILL BE THE FIFTH AUTUMN OF THE TALKS. IN THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER THE COMPLICATED MECHANISM OF THE TALKS WILL BE SET INTO MOTION AGAIN, A MECHANISM THAT HAS REQUIRED--APART FROM THE REGULAR PLENARY SESSIONS--MANY BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL INFORMAL MEETINGS.

The 5 years of the talks is a time that is long enough for all participants to acquaint themselves with the details of the states' positions. It is at the same time a period in which--good will provided--one could have already proceeded from words to deeds and to the elaboration and practical implementation of the text of the agreement about troop reduction. This need is particularly urgent in this period when forces that are trying to retard the positive development and complicate the results that have been achieved in international detente are becoming increasingly active. The demand to reduce the high concentration of troops and equipment in the heart of Europe is contained in the final document of the recently concluded special UN General Assembly session. It is making itself heard just as urgently in many speeches by leading representatives of the socialist states, and in the actions of the progressive and peace forces throughout the world.

What has already been done in this respect and what remains to be solved? A superficial view of the course of the talks might tempt one to conlude that the talks are being drowned in endless discussions that do not solve anything. One can, however, hardly agree with such a superficial evaluation. It is true that were it not for the superfluous obstructions by Western states, last year the troops and equipment of both military-political groupings in central Europe could have been reduced by more than 300,000 men and a considerable quantity of war technology.

Although this did not happen--in spite of the socialist states' efforts--IT CAN BE SAID WITHOUT EXAGGARATING THAT THE 15TH, SUMMER ROUND OF THE TALKS MEANT A BREAKTHROUGH IN THE COURSE OF THE TALKS UP TO NOW AND POTENTIALLY CREATED A WALKABLE PATH FOR DRAWING THE NEGOTIATING SIDES' POSITIONS CLOSER. It was again the socialist states that contributed to such a turn for the better, by taking into consideration several of the Western demands in their new proposal of 8 June 1978 and by going more than half way toward achieving a sound compromise. This was a new significant step from the side of the Warsaw Pact states--the USSR, CSSR, GDR and the Polish People's Republic--and an impetus toward not upsetting--while maintaining the just principles of reduction--the present stable situation in Europe and the balance in the number of troops, and toward a substantial reduction of troops. This is why it could be stated, after the end of the summer round, that although the present positions are not entirely identical and a great deal remains to be done, agreement has been reached on many material questions, questions that were virtually insolvable just a short time ago. The positive importance of the new proposal was highly appreciated by L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, when he said during the celebrations in the capital of Soviet Belorussia: "...After an all-round assessment of the situation, the socialist countries have undertaken a new, important step for the Vienna talks to finally move from the blind alley..."

What is the significance of this important step, which forms the foundation of the future agreement?

It contains, above all, the offer that the entire REDUCTION PROGRAM WILL BE CONFINED ONLY TO GROUND FORCES AND TO SELECTED TYPES OF EQUIPMENT AND COMBAT TECHNOLOGY. THE REDUCTION WILL BEGIN BY THE REDUCTION OF USSR AND U.S. TROOPS IN THE FIRST STAGE AND WILL CONTINUE BY THE TROOP AND EQUIPMENT REDUCTION OF THE OTHER DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE SECOND STAGE. The extent of the reduction will be stipulated for each participant proportionally to the actual numerical strength of troops, which will result in a real reduction of the military potential of each signatory of the agreement. The proposal finally demands respect for the principle of equal position of all states, their mutual rights and duties, and the preservation of unreduced security for each of them.

The difficulties are not called forth by the text of the agreement on the first stage, pertaining to the USSR and the United States, where the extent, type and even the method of troop and equipment reduction have already been agreed upon. As was said by L. Brezhnev, the proposal contains concrete numbers of troops that are to be withdrawn. The USSR is willing to pull out 3 divisions, 1,000 tanks and other combat technology and to commit itself that it will not deploy these in the region. It is expected that the United States will withdraw what it proposed itself: Men in smaller units, 1,000 nuclear warheads and 90 vehicles for these weapons. The views pertaining to the form of participation of the other nine states that are direct participants in the reduction, and to concrete deadlines for the implementation of the process, have also been clarified.

The details of the framework of the agreement about the second stage have still to be worked out, but today it is already clear that the form and method of other states' troop reduction should not differ substantially from the Soviet-American reductions. Here, however, the talks have so far encountered the resistance of the West European states that oppose such a form of obligations. The attempts of some of them to leave an open door and hide behind someone else's back are evidence of nothing else than the effort to further increase the military power and strengthen the potential of NATO. These actions are, however, in direct contradiction to the purpose of the talks themselves, and lead to superfluous delays. In this respect, the socialist states do not require from anybody more than they themselves are willing to invest for the common cause.

THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL OBLIGATIONS ALSO CONCERNS THE NEED TO REDUCE--TOGETHER WITH TROOPS--THE CORRESPONDING ARMAMENT AND COMBAT TECHNOLOGY. The fact that the socialist countries assent to a selective reduction of the agreed-upon types, and not as before to an all-comprehensive reduction of technology, attests to their flexible attitude in efforts for an acceptable compromise.

On the other hand, one of the important questions has been resolved concerning the provision connected with the final levels of the troops' numerical strength after the reduction. The numerical strength of each of the groupings' land forces should not exceed 700,000, and of the air forces 200,000. IN PRACTICE THIS MEANS THAT THE WARSAW PACT STATES WOULD REDUCE BY 98,000 MEN AND THE NATO STATES BY 90,000 MEN--A THING WHICH WOULD PRESERVE THE EXISTING PARITY. The agreed-upon levels will be of a collective nature, a matter which will in any case insure the maintenance of their maximum level. This mechanism will make it possible to replace the decrease which would ensue from an additional unilateral reduction by one state, by increasing the numerical strength [pocty] from another. This compensation, however, must be regulated in an appropriate manner so that it could not happen that the numerical strength exceeded that existing before the reduction. The adoption of the rule of half increasing [pravidlo polovicneho zvysenia] the strength shows itself to be the most suitable form for such a regulation.

Despite the considerable complexity of the questions discussed, one can say that the elaboration of principles of the future agreement is realistic and possible during the fall session, with an assessment of the specific technical problems to follow.

Among the specific technical problems, the so-called discussion of the numerical strength of the troops of the individual states and groupings occupies the dominant place. This issue has been artificially called forth by the West by its incorrect assessment of the correlation of power in central Europe. The West has made a crucial problem out of this by making the conclusion of the agreement contingent upon consent on the troops' numerical strength. The West operates with the old, well-known phrase about the existence of some sort of "disproportion" and the Warsaw Pact troops' "great superiority." In other words, in the Western concept an agreement on the numerical strength of troops means that the socialist states--at variance with objective reality--add [pripocitat] 150,000 persons to their troops which, in fact, do not exist. This was fully confirmed by a detailed assessment of the correctness of data during which the West--in its entire course--did not prove its hypothesis and thus did not cast doubt on the correctness of the official data. After all, even to an expert with lesser military knowledge, it must be obvious that with the contemporary scientific-technical development of the military, such a number of troops cannot be "concealed" and hidden like a needle in a haystack. Despite this, the West keeps on searching and indulging in combinations, moves away from reality and proves itself to be guilty of erroneous assessment of the state of affairs.

Also in this respect, the socialist states offered to help, but their attempts failed. The question comes to one's mind whether the NATO states are at all sincerely interested in ascertaining the truth, or whether it is more advantageous for their plans to operate with the myths of some sort of superiority of the East, and to force upon public opinion in the West the thesis about the so-called Soviet danger. Unfortunately, it seems that for some circles in the West, as well as for the NATO leadership, the second variant is more suitable. It opens up a path for further armament and greater profits, and provides them with the opportunity to deploy in Europe new weapons of mass destruction, particularly the neutron weapon.

However, for the relaxation of military tension, which many Western representatives support with words, it would be much more effective if the delegates in Vienna stuck to the facts, and thus proved with deeds their interest in the successful conclusion of the talks. The fall session is of extraordinary importance for reaching the final results. This chance should not be wasted, because the structure, for which they laid the foundations 5 years ago, already has a concrete form.

WARSAW PACT EFFORTS IN MBFR TALKS REVIEWED

AU211225Y Prague MLADÁ FRONTA in Czech 20 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Yuriy Molchanov, NOVOSTI commentator: "Vienna: The Paths to an Agreement"]

[Text] The new round of Vienna negotiations on mutually reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe will start in the second half of September. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries strove from the very beginning to achieve a substantial reduction in the level of the existing balance of forces, on the basis of coordinated and radical measures, without impairing this balance to somebody's benefit. This was the aim of their original proposal, to the effect that all direct participants in the negotiations reduce all types of armed forces in this area by more than 15 percent.

However, Western participants in the negotiations are following another approach. Actually, they want to insure unilateral advantages for themselves to change the correlation of forces. Without justification, they claim that the socialist countries allegedly have "considerable supremacy" in central Europe in terms of numerical strength of their armed forces, and they are insisting on a so-called "assymetric," which is to say uneven reduction of the two groupings. But in reality, there are no disproportions, either in the total number of troops, or in the numerical strength of the ground forces of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact states in central Europe. According to official data presented by each side, the armed forces of the Western countries in this area include 981,000 men, whereas the socialist countries have 987,300. The ground troops comprise 791,000 and 805,000 men respectively. Still according to the West, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states should reduce their troops by 240,000-250,000 men, whereas the NATO countries should reduce theirs by only 80,000. Thus, the reduction of Soviet troops would be almost three times the reduction of U.S. Armed Forces.

At the same time, the NATO countries have rejected the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to freeze the present level of armed forces in central Europe up to the conclusion of the agreement, they continue to enhance their military preparations in this area and to create new obstructions to the negotiations. In 1977, the number of American Armed Forces in Europe increased by 13,000 men, and in 1978 by a further 8,000 men. At the NATO council's session this May a new long-term program of military buildup to the tune of $80 Billion was approved.

The series of enterprising steps undertaken by the socialist countries culminate with the new constructive proposals issued this June, which would finally make it possible to lead the Vienna negotiations out of their blind alley.

Bearing in mind the stand taken by the West, the socialist countries particularly expressed their agreement with the reduction by the United States of a certain number of nuclear warheads and their means of delivery in the first phase. For its part, the USSR could recall, in the course of the year, a total of three divisions with appropriate military technology, including about 1,000 tanks.

The socialist countries also expressed their willingness to initially reduce only ground troops, and to refrain from reducing air forces, as the Western delegations were insisting. Further they suggested that a common ceiling be fixed equally for each grouping in central Europe on the basis of reduction of the armed forces of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact states, which means a ceiling of 900,000 men on each side, including the 700,000 members of the ground troops.

This basic stand of the socialist countries simultaneously stipulates that the definition of common--or, as the West calls them, collective--ceilings must not enable the stronger state to increase its troops at the cost of a reduction by a weaker ally.

In the course of the 15th round of negotiations, it thus became possible to achieve an agreement of opinion on approximately ten fundamental questions.

On the basis of their proposals, the socialist states are resolved to do everything in their power to lead the negotiations out of the blind alley and to finally reach mutual agreement. But this is possible only through bilateral effort. "We turn to the NATO countries: Let us at last get to the point," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said. "Indubitably, the basis for an agreement already exists here. Everything now depends on the political will of the West."

DEMOCRATIC FRONT ISSUES APPEAL ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

AU2117302Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Appeal to the Albanian people issued by the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front on the occasion of the upcoming elections for deputies to the People's Assembly to be held on 12 November 1978]

[Text] Yesterday the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania unanimously approved the appeal addressed to the Albanian people on the occasion of the elections for the deputies to the People's Assembly. We are now reading the full text of this appeal:

Albanian people, on 12 November of this year elections will take place for the deputies of the People's Assembly, the highest state organ of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The 12 November elections constitute a great political event in the entire life of the country. These elections will further strengthen the people's regime born in the glorious antifascist national liberation struggle and tempered in bitter battles for the construction of socialism. By their free and democratic ballot the Albanian people will express their determination to preserve pure and strong the dictatorship of the proletariat, the sure weapon for the defense of the victories attained under the party's leadership and a great guarantee for the constant furtherance of the cause of socialism in Albania. As always, the elections will serve to further broaden and strengthen our socialist democracy, which is one of the fundamental features of the regime and of our entire new life.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out in his speech at the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania devoted to the upcoming elections for the deputies of the People's Assembly, in our country the masses participate actively in the country's administration, in economic management, in debating the laws and economic plans and in controlling the activity of the state organs. Only in Socialist Albania is it possible to speak about genuine democracy in every meaning of the word, not only here where it is proclaimed in words but also assured. Democracy in our country is not a game to deceive the masses, but finds practical implementation. There are no two powers here, one acknowledged by law and one de facto. There is only one unitary state power deriving from the people and belonging to the people.

The elections for the deputies of the People's Assembly are taking place at a time when our country is experiencing a revolutionary atmosphere and when a highly patriotic and optimistic spirit prevails everywhere. The Albanian people are united more than ever in monolithic unity around the party and its Marxist-Leninist line. The Albanian people have fully approved the correct and principled stand of the party on all problems concerning the country's socialist construction current international developments, and the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism, revisionism and reaction. The working class, the cooperated peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, the women, young men and women, all our people, under the leadership of our glorious party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, with unwavering confidence in their own strength, have mobilized themselves and are struggling with all their energies to implement the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and the recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee, to achieve successes in all fields and to defeat the imperialist and revisionist pressures, blockades and encirclement, to consolidate our beloved country's defense, to raise the banner of the victories of socialism and the revolution higher than ever.

Going to the 12 November elections and voting for the candidates of the Democratic Front, our people will show once again that they are determined to defend and promote the cause of socialism and (?the revolution) at all times.

Members of the Democratic Front, our country has been developed, strengthened and embellished like never before.

It has been transformed into an invincible defense. Albania is a country where the people know of no crises, where there is no unemployment, no crises or rising prices. It is one of the few countries in the world where electrification has been completed even in the most remote corners, a country with free education and free health service. The period between two legislatures is filled with a number of new successes in all directions. The approval of the new constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the achievement of the country's self-sufficiency in bread grains, the production of the first Albanian-made steel--all are victories of great historical importance. These and the other victories are the result of the unprecedented efforts of the new man, tempered by the party with a proletarian world outlook and with lofty moral virtues, a man who thinks, works and lives like a revolutionary to build socialism and defend the homeland. The situation in the capitalist and revisionist world is totally different, being gripped by a comprehensive political, economic and social crisis. There, poverty and unemployment grow constantly, mass consumer goods become increasingly more expensive, taxes, rents, health service and education costs rise constantly. The exploitation of the working class and the broad working masses becomes increasingly heavier and all efforts to secure democratic rights and national and social emancipation are savagely suppressed.

Proud of the magnificent reality of our country and of the brilliant prospects opened up by the party, let us struggle to consolidate and preserve the victories attained, to achieve new successes in all fields of the construction of socialism and the country's defense. Let us employ all our forces to go to the 12 November elections with as many results as possible in the work of fulfilling the tasks of the [words indistinct] plan.

Albanian people, all that we have achieved we owe to our heroic party and its correct Marxist-Leninist line which has illuminated and continues to illuminate the road of our successes and victories and constitutes a guarantee for the certain socialist and communist future of our country. The road traversed has not been an easy one. Our people have waged a great struggle against the external and internal enemies who have tried in the past and are trying now to hinder and undermine the construction of socialism in Albania. The Albanian people have never been and will never be brought to their knees by the blockades of U.S. and other imperialists, those of the Soviet social imperialists, nor by their blackmail and pressures. We will also successfully meet the new situations created by the hostile activities and anti-Albanian attitudes of the Chinese leadership. The letter of the AWP Central Committee and our government to the Chinese leadership has found the unanimous and powerful support of all the Albanian people. The letter has also resounded throughout the world. The revolutionaries, honest and progressive people condemned the counterrevolutionary action of the Chinese revisionist leadership with anger and indignation and expressed their solidarity with Socialist Albania. Let us further strengthen and steel the unity of the people around our glorious party, the invincible political unity of the people in the Democratic Front. All enemies have smashed and will smash their heads against the steel-like wall of this unity and all their conspiracies have been and will be destroyed. Successfully crowning the campaign for the election of deputies to the People's Assembly, we are delivering a well-deserved answer to the enemies, we are strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, we guarantee the uninterrupted progress of socialist construction and advance with sure steps and heads held high on the road along which the party and our beloved and dear leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, are guiding us.

Comrade workers, you who constitute the leading class in Albania, the class which is daily becoming stronger and is setting the tone in all aspects of the country's life fulfill--as always with devotion and lofty consciousness--the tasks set by the party to promote the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania. Wherever you are working and militating, in mines, in the petroleum and metallurgical sectors, in the transportation and trade sectors, set an example of creative and militant work.

Constantly elevate your political and ideological standards, to increasingly better understand and accomplish the role of the working class as a decisive production force and as a vanguard class in our socialist society. The conditions in which we are building socialism, the successful implementation of the principle of self-reliance require that you increase your knowledge and your technical and professional capabilties, that you work everywhere intelligently and efficiently to constantly strengthen and develop our independent socialist economy. Take an active part in the technical-scientific revolution, master advanced technology. With your golden hands, with your talents and will, produce as much equipment and new machinery as possible, bar the way to imports and increase exports to the maximum, constantly strengthen the regime of thrift, and allow nothing to be wasted that has been produced by the efforts of the people. Preserve and consolidate the spirit of discipline and order. Exert direct worker control over everyone and in everything under the party's leadership; wage more persistently the struggle against bureaucratic and liberal manifestations and against the influences and pressure of the alien bourgeois and revisionist ideology; strengthen even more the invincible alliance between the working class and the cooperated peasantry.

Comrade cooperativists, embracing and implementing the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line, you freed yourselves from the centuries-old poverty and backwardness and became free and happy people, active participants in the revolution and in the construction of socialism. Your contribution during the antifascist national liberation struggle and in building the new socialist society, your patriotism, valor and readiness for sacrifices have always manifested themselves with great vigor. Further tempering these qualities, implement the tasks stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress for the further development of agriculture, the prosperity of the socialist countryside and the further narrowing of differences between the cities and the countryside. Constantly strengthen the cooperative system and spirit of socialist collectivism; protect your common property like the apple of your eye and further develop it; consolidate the yields attained in bread grains and struggle to constantly increase them; produce as much meat, vegetables, sugarbeets and cotton as possible. There are magnificent examples among you for increasing yields and for advancing experience, for a socialist attitude toward the common wealth. Acquaint yourselves with these examples, disseminate and generalize them, considering this to be a great reserve in further increasing agricultural and livestock production. Be more stringent in rendering accounts, as well as in asking your comrades and others to render accounts; increase participation at work and temper proletarian discipline; struggle to further raise your cultural and educational standard and for a higher cultural level in every cooperative family, that your own life and that of the young generation may be even more beautiful.

Intellectuals of the people, you who are playing an important role in the comprehensive progress of the country, being worthy sons of the people, stay in the vanguard of the struggle to disseminate what is new in all fields of life. Struggle for the further development of education and culture, science and technology, to further the construction of socialism. The people and the country demand that you, together with other working people, engage fervently in solving technical, scientific, educational and cultural problems. Study and master the Marxist-Leninist theory. Increase your knowledge and scientific and technical capabilities and always place them in the service of the revolution and socialism. Further deepen proletarian partymindedness in all directions: in research and creativity, in the development of the great creative values of our people. Always link your knowledge and theoretical studies with the production, life and revolutionary practice of the working masses of the cities and in the countryside. Always remain closely bound to the working class and cooperative peasantry, like pupils of the people who bred and raised you.

Women of Albania, under the party's leadership you have become a colossal force in the construction of socialism in Albania and in defending the victories attained in all fields. May all your physical and mental energies burst out to further the cause of the revolution and the construction of socialism. As you work tirelessly in the fields, plants and factories of Albania, participate actively in all aspects of the country's life : political, economic and cultural; and boldly have your say in all problems concerning the construction of socialism. Constantly raise your Marxist-Leninist ideological, educational, cultural and professional standards, thus constantly raising your own personality. Struggle against all alien patriarchal, conservative and liberal manifestations, and for the affirmation of new norms of socialist morality. Further raise your role as educators of the children, to raise them to become good workers and valiant men, scholars and revolutionaries. Struggle to constantly strengthen the family of our new society.

Young men and women of our country, you give life and vitality to the homeland, you give new blood to the party. You are the future of our socialist country and will take into your hands the baton of our triumphant revolution and will constantly further it along the path shown by the party. As a vital and active force in our society, as a loyal auxiliary and militant reserve of the party, master as completely as you can the Marxist Leninist science, the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. Prepare to be capable at all times to carry out all the tasks that you may be entrusted with. Go to work wherever the country may need you, in the big construction projects, in the mines and in agriculture, to make life everywhere more beautiful and prosperous. The Democratic Front calls on you to express as always your patriotism and your love for the party and the people, redoubling your efforts on the front of work, learning and education. Undertake revolutionary initiatives and actions to fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party to our heroic youth as a vital and invincible force of the revolution and the country's hope. Struggle against all manifestations and influence of the bourgeois, revisionist, patriarchal, conservative and liberal ideology, against all alien manifestations that do not conform with proletarian morality. Preserve and further the good virtues and magnificent traditions of our people, be inspired by and learn from the patriotism and centuries-old struggle of the people for freedom, independence, justice and progress. Train and temper yourselves continually to be prepared at all times to defend the country.

Comrade soldiers, commanders and commissars, as worthy members of our armed forces, may you remain at all times at the height of the sacred and glorious duty entrusted to you by the party and the people. Live actively and persistently master and implement with iron will and proletarian boldness the Marxist-Leninist military line of the party to further strengthen the defense of our socialist homeland. Always keep your militant spirit high; intensify your efforts for your comprehensive ideopolitical education. Struggle constantly to further perfect your political and combat standards and to master and implement our military art dynamically, militantly, with iron will and discipline. Struggle constantly to further raise and enrich proletarian virtues, never separating defense problems from those concerning the country's socialist construction. Strengthen your bonds with the people and your combat readiness and revolutionary vigilance. Implement with precision the norms and demands of conscious military discipline and communist morality wherever you may be working or training for the country's defense. Remain ready at all times to defend the country's freedom, independence and sovereignty, as well as the victories of socialism.

Albanian people, under the party's leadership and relying on our own forces, we are progressing surely on the path of the construction of socialism; we are breaching the imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement and are always advancing. The numerous enemies, both old and new, do not intimidate us.

We have all we need to insure the victory of the revolution and socialism and the country's defense. Led by our glorious Marxist-Leninist party, with the unbreakable unity of the people around the party, with a developed economy, with a heroic army, with a strong people who are at all times ready and prepared, with the sympathy and support of revolutionaries and the peoples throughout the world--with all this, there are no obstacles or difficulties that we cannot overcome. The situation requires that we further sharpen our revolutionary watchfulness and that we raise our militant spirit more than ever in fulfilling the tasks and strengthening the country's defense potential. The international situation is currently complicated and troubled, filled with many threats, dangers and surprises. The U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and international reaction, with their policy of aggression and war, with their intention to dictate and dominate, are struggling to extend their spheres of influence, creating centers of tension and dangerous conflicts. This policy has met with the strong resistance of the oppressed peoples and revolutionary forces throughout the world. The peoples are struggling everywhere for their economic, political and social liberation. The proletariat is ever more manning the barricades of class struggle, and clashing with the bourgeoisie, revisionism and reaction. The liberation and anti-imperialist struggle is appearing everywhere, in Africa, Asia, Latin America and elsewhere. Socialist Albania, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has been, is and will remain with the international proletariat and with the peoples of those countries fighting for freedom, democracy and social progress, with all those who are fighting against oppression and exploitation and for the revolution and socialism. The Albanian people will always fight unwaveringly against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, Chinese social imperialism and all reactionaries. Socialist Albania will never change this firm attitude which corresponds with the lofty interests of our country, socialism and the liberation struggle of the peoples. The Albanian people will pursue a policy of friendship with all those states which respect our freedom, independence and sovereignty and harbor goodwill toward the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Members of the Democratic Front, men and women voters, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania calls on all of you to participate enthusiastically in the elections for the People's Assembly. Let us go to the 12 November elections with new victories in the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated in the plan for the country's economic and cultural development. Let these elections serve to further raise the enthusiasm, fervor and revolutionary optimism for the fulfillment of the decisions of the historic Seventh AWP Congress. Vote for the further consolidation of the people's unity around the party, for the steeling of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the country's defense, for the present and for the happy future. Your ballots for the candidates of the Democratic Front are ballots for our glorious party's Marxist-Leninist line, for the great cause of the revolution and socialism: Everyone to the ballot box. All ballots to the Democratic Front candidates.

Long live the steel-like and militant unity of the people around the party.

Long live the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Long may our heroic party live, its Central Committee and the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Forward to new victories.

[Signed] The General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Tirana, 20 September 1978

ZHIVKOV CONCLUDES VISIT TO AUSTRIA 21 SEP

Kirchschlaeger Expresses Satisfaction

AU211542Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, 23 Sep, BTA--The official visit of the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Austria at the invitation of Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has now ended.

The past four days were filled with meetings and talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, in a constructive spirit and mutual understanding. During these days Mr Zhivkov and the officials who accompanied him were surrounded with warm hospitality and great attention by the Austrian statesmen and were cordially welcomed by the population of the places they visited in the southern province of Austria--Carinthia.

In a conversation with Bulgarian journalists Dr Kirchschlaeger expressed his satisfaction with the results of Mr Zhivkov's visit. "This visit", he noted, "is successfully embodied in the good development of relations between the two countries. It gave us an opportunity for wide and friendly exchange of views. We visited industrial installations with the desire for the Bulgarian guests to receive a more comprehensive idea of Austrian industry, thus leading to the expansion of cooperation between the two countries. It is here that we should seek new roads for the further deepening of economic relations, and cooperation may play an important role here. We also exchanged views on questions in the cultural and many other fields. I am convinced that the visit and our talks will contribute to the friendly relations between the two countries."

Zhivkov Makes Statement, Departs

AU211935Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, is again on Bulgarian soil. Several minutes ago he returned from his 4-day visit to the Republic of Austria at the invitation of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of Austria."

"In Austria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a number of important political talks with the president, Dr Kirchschlaeger, and with Dr Bruno Kreisky, the federal chancellor."

"The entire atmosphere of the visit, its intensive and business like character, and the abundancy of impressions and contacts, evoke our confidence that we are greeting our first party and state leader after an exceptionally successful visit, which will undoubtedly contribute to enriching our foreign trade and foreign policy relations, as well as our cooperation with the Republic of Austria in various areas."

"The following comrades came to the airport to greet Comrade Todor Zhivkov: Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Atanasov; Todor Bozhinov; Georgi Yordanov; Nacho Papazov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; ministers, representatives of sociopolitical organizations, and representatives of the Austrian Embassy in Sofia."

Before his departure, Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a warm and cordial meeting with Bulgarian citizens living in Vienna. "Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee of Culture, unveiled a monument of Kiril and Metodi, creators of the Slavic alphabet."

At a press conference before his departure Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "I and my friends who accompanied me, assess the talks with President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky as being exceptionally fruitful. The results of the visit will be a great and significant factor in developing Bulgarian-Austrian relations in the economic, trade, cultural, tourist and other areas of our cooperation. I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude for the constructive spirit of the talks and negotiations we conducted and for the warm hospitality and attention on the part of the federal president and chancellor, as well as all those with whom we met and established contacts."

Immediately afterwards, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was most cordially seen off by President Kirchschlaeger and other Austrian leaders.

Party Daily Hails Relations

AU2113Z0Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Editorial: "Important Event"]

[Summary] "We are on the eve of an important, new event in the development of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria". Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, is leaving today to pay an official visit to this friendly country. It is his third visit to Austria within 10 years and Austrian leaders have also repeatedly visited Bulgaria.

The relations between Austria and Bulgaria are based on historical facts and on their geographic location, determined by the Danube River. The present characteristic feature of mutual relations between these two countries, however, is their common striving for peace, detente, and cooperation; and their common or similar positions on a number of international questions. In his recent interview with Austrian television, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that Bulgarian Austrian relations can serve as an example of cooperation between countries with different social systems, and added that: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers its cooperation with Austria not from temporary, opportunistic points of view, but regards it as an historically law-governed and permanent process."

Such is Austria's stand on relations with our country, too. Similar views were expressed by the Austrian federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, during his recent visit to Bulgaria.

The development of Austro-Bulgarian relations exerts a favorable impact on the political climate throughout Europe. Bulgaria's constructive policy on the international scene and the role played by Bulgaria in the Balkan Peninsula are well known.

"The Bulgarian public regards the foreign policy of the Republic of Austria with respect and appreciation. It is a policy of active neutrality and peace-loving cooperation. Austria's positive contribution to a number of initiatives connected with the consolidation of detente and peace, and above all, to the ideas of European security and cooperation expressed in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act is acknowledged."

Such facts confirm the international aspect of the forthcoming Austro-Bulgarian talks. The development of contemporary international relations shows that sincere and consistent efforts for peace and for reducing the arms race are necessary. The attempts of the imperialists are well known in regard to their striving to intensify material and psychological preparations for war, to unleash distrust and suspicion among states. This is why it is a primary duty of all states and politicians throughout the world to resolutely oppose such attempts and to work for the alleviation of tension, for the triumph of the spirit of Helsinki.

"Bulgaria and Austria are not large states. Nevertheless, they both have achieved solid positions on the international scene. Contemporary political history is teaching us that every country--great or small--has its role and its duty. This role and this duty are now dictating the necessity of active efforts for the consolidation of detente as the basic political trend of our time, for the elimination of the nuclear threat, and for fruitful economic scientific-technical and cultural cooperation."

"In this respect, Bulgaro-Austrian relations are an example of mutually advantageous cooperation. Economic relations have been favorably developing in recent years. These relations have not only increased in quantity, but have undergone qualitative changes. Above all, new forms of cooperation such as production sharing in industry and joint work with third countries are being applied." These traditional relations are based on long-term agreements. "A feeling of realism, however, obliges us to note that many unused opportunities still exist between our two countries' economic systems, which complement each other in many respects."

We also attach great importance to the expansion of cultural, educational, sports and tourist relations.

The role of personal contacts between state leaders in developing friendship and cooperation is well known. This applies also to Austro-Bulgarian relations. "This fact makes us confident that we can expect good news from Vienna, and so we are expressing the hope and desire of the Bulgarian public that Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to friendly Austria will mark a new stage in our comprehensive cooperation. This will also be an event of international scope, which will contribute, in its turn, to the construction of lasting peace, to the consolidation of detente and to active, mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples, based on peaceful coexistence."

BTA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON REACTION TO CAMP DAVID

AU211637Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Encho Mitov, BTA correspondent from New York, report: "Camp David--Separatist Deal Between Egypt and Israel--Indignation at As-Sadat's Defeatist Policy"]

[Text] New York, 18 Sep--Almost at midnight the U.S. radio and television stations interrupted their regular programs in order to broadcast live from the White House the statement made by President Carter on the results of the Camp David meeting, as well as on the signing of closing documents on this meeting.

Over ambitiously called "a framework for peace" in the Middle East, the documents signed contain the main principles of the bilateral business deal between Egypt and Israel, prepared in advance, despite the fact that sharp contradictions exist on the essential problems, which, allegedly, will be the object of additional negotiations. The first of the two "frameworks" is quite concrete and of the most immediate significance, namely: Egypt and Israel are assuming the commitment to sign a peace treaty within 3 months, envisaging a full normalization of their relations, including an exchange of ambassadors. Israel, however, will not withdraw immediately from the Sinai Peninsula, but, at the earliest, will do so within 3 years.

The second "framework", which obviously is meant to justify the signing of a separatist Egyptian-Israeli peace, contains certain main principles as to a possible "comprehensive" settlement of the Middle East crisis. According to these principles Israel is supposed to abolish the military administration regime on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip and to preserve, however, at the same time, its military presence in these territories. [paragraph continues]

A 5-year transitional period is provided for the formal autonomy of the population in the above-mentioned areas, after which the population would, allegedly, be granted the opportunity to "independently" decide its own future. This "self-determination", however, from now on eliminates the participation of the patriotic forces of the Palestinian people and of the PLO in particular.

Even the most general facts announced by the U.S. President clearly demonstrate that a separatist business deal has been worked out at Camp David; a deal likely to produce the signing of a bilateral peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by the end of this year. Regardless of the arguments produced and the formal promises made about some kind of "future" settlement of the comprehensive Middle East problem, this actually means that Egypt has openly withdrawn from the common Arab cause and has fully abandoned it.

Special mention should be made of the fact that the question of the Syrian territories occupied by Israel was not even discussed during the Camp David negotiations.

The first signs of dissatisfaction at As-Sadat's capitulation at Camp David have already manifested themselves--Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, the minister of foreign affairs resigned today, expressing his disagreement with the results of the negotiations. Observers note that this is the second Egyptian minister of foreign affairs to submit his resignation as a result of As-Sadat's separatist initiatives. Kamil's predecessor--Ismail Fahmi--resigned on the same day As-Sadat declared that he was going to Jerusalem.

STANISHEV RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU2120407 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 21 September received the delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party led by (Peter Kusin), member of the party's Central Committee.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Dobri Chobanov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Organization Department.

PATRIARCH MAKSIM CONTINUES VISIT IN U.S.

AU2119167 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] New York, 21 Sep, BTA--Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim and the church delegation accompanying him continue their visit to the USA. So far they have visited St Louis, Springfield, Chicago and Dearborn (Michigan). Everywhere in the Bulgarian churches solemn services were held, attended by hundreds of Americans of Bulgarian origin.

Patriarch Maksim and the church delegation accompanying him continue their visits now with meetings and talks in Washington.

TODOROV RECEIVES NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

AU2111227 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Carlos Alberto Pintos, newly appointed ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SOUTH AFRICAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU190843Y Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep, BTA--Official talks between the delegations of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the South African Congress of Trade Unions began here today. The South African TU delegation arrived yesterday in Sofia at the invitation of the leadership of the Bulgarian trade unions.

The South African TU workers, led by the chairman of the organization, Mr Stephen Dlamini, met today Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. They discussed the work of the two organizations and the further expansion of cooperation.

During their 5-day stay here the South African guests are scheduled to have talks at the National Council of the Fatherland Front, at the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia, and to tour some towns in the country.

Received by Dulbokov

AU212037Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, yesterday received the delegation of the South African Trade Unions, which is visiting our country under the leadership of Stefan **Dlamini,** chairman of the trade union. During the meeting the guests were briefed on the activities of the Fatherland Front in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

Concludes Visit

AU211915Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sep, BTA--The visit of the delegation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), headed by the president of the congress: Mr Stephen **Dlamini,** ended here today with the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Misho Mishev.

The TU officials from the Republic of South Africa held talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions. Information was exchanged on the activity of the two organizations and measures were worked out for mutual cooperation.

During the talks the delegations expressed their confidence that this first contact will considerably contribute to the strengthening of the ties and cooperation between the working people of Bulgaria and the Republic of South Africa.

During its five-day visit to Bulgaria the SACTU delegation visited various places in this country and became familiar with the life of the Bulgarian working people.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION IN VARNA--Today the 16th session of the CEMA permanent committee on the radio and electronics industry opened in Varna, at the Golden Sands resort. The session is devoted to radio and television equipment for everyday use. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 14[illegible] GMT 14 Sep 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF HUSAK'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Awards CSSR Journalists

LD211650Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The president of the republic, on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the federal government and the Czechoslovak Journalists' Center, has awarded this year's Czechoslovak journalistic prizes on the day of the press, radio and television. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, at Prague Castle today handed the awards to Jiri Stano, editor of RUDE PRAVO, for his publication work over many years, and to Leopold Slovak, deputy director of Czechoslovak radio in Slovakia, for active educational, theoretical and journalistic work. Comrade Husak paid tribute to the merits of the recipients in the development of Czechoslovak socialist publication and thanked the journalists for their creative work in safeguarding implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The ceremony was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Oldrich Svestka, member of the Central Committee's Secretariat and editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO; Zdenek Horeni, candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Center; Otto Cmolik, chief of a department of the party's Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, head of the president's chancellery.

Receives Outgoing DPRK Envoy

LD211417Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, at Prague Castle today received the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yi Won-pom, who is ending his diplomatic mission here. In a friendly conversation, the importance of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with deepening further cooperation between the socialist countries was stressed.

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD211812Y Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--A delegation of the Syrian People's Assembly, led by its chairman Mahmud Hadid, arrived here today, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. The Syrian delegation will discuss ways of intensifying cooperation between the legislative bodies of the two countries and of expanding Czechoslovak-Syrian relations mainly in the political sphere with Czechoslovak officials.

Received by Indra

LD212104Y Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--The visiting Syrian parliamentary delegation, led by People's Assembly Chairman Mahmud Hadid, was received today by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

Alois Indra recalled the traditionally good relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria, while pointing out that both countries have many identical views on important international issues. He informed the Syrian delegation of the activities of the Federal Assembly and of Czechoslovakia's home and foreign policy principles. He assured the guests of Czechoslovakia's support for the just struggle of the Arab people against Israel's aggression.

Mahmud Hadid spoke of Czechoslovakia's selfless assistance in the development of Syria's economy and said he was convinced that his visit will help further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He added that Syria appreciates the support of Czechoslovakia and other socialist states for the struggle of the Arab people and stressed that his country disagreed with the Egyptian president's defeatist policy and would never accept the results of the Camp David talks.

Indra Hosts Dinner

LD212106Y Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra gave a dinner here tonight in honour of the visiting Syrian parliamentary delegation, led by People's Assembly Chairman Mahmud Hadid.

MORE ON VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER UPPADIT

Meets With Spacil

LD211350Y Prague CTK in English 1152 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior at the national memorial in Prague today. Later in the day, the Thai foreign minister and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil, acting on behalf of the foreign minister, exchanged views on the present international situation and discussed the state and the possibilities of the further development of Czechoslovak-Thai relations in all spheres. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and both sides expressed identical or close views.

Hosts Luncheon

LD211810Y Prague CTK in English 1607 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--A luncheon given here today by visiting Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkur of Thailand was attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil, Deputy Minister of Culture Vlastimil Kovarik and other representatives.

Sees Strougal, Departs

LD212044Y Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for Vienna.

Before his departure, he was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal who informed him of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy principles. The premier stressed Czechoslovakia's effort to develop fruitful cooperation with all peace-loving countries and described the Thai minister's visit as an important step towards establishing mutually advantageous and long-term cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The Czechoslovak premier and the Thai foreign minister exchanged views on some international topics while stressing their countries' interest in further relaxation of international tension.

Report on Visit Issued

LD212046Y Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, CETEKA--The visit by Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to Czechoslovakia significantly contributed to the deepening of Czechoslovak-Thai relations, says a report on the Thai foreign minister's visit here on September 19-21, issued here tonight.

Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. He also had talks with Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, during which the two ministers stated that favourable opportunities exist for a further development of economic relations. They signed an agreement on trade and payments. The Thai minister conferred also with Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil and discussed the possibility of concluding an air agreement and one on scientific and technological cooperation. The two sides also exchanged views on the main international topics.

FOJTIK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP STUDY DELEGATION

LD212328Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a study delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. On the agenda of the comradely discussion was deepening cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the sphere of propaganda and agitation.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY IN MIDDLE EAST ASSESSED

LD212302Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Vast diplomatic activity--the product of the separate U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli agreement reached at Camp David--is underway in the Middle East. More about this from our editor, Marian Babic:

At yesterday's inauguration of the Damascus conference, Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad asked the following question: Will the participants in the separate negotiations not now agree to launch a joint Egyptian-Israeli attack against Syria? This was not merely a rhetorical question. The motives for such considerations are far too serious.

The United States, Egypt and Israel are now trying to involve other Arab states in their game. This is why U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is, at the moment, traveling around the Middle East.

His first stop was in Jordan to which, without its consent, the Camp David agreements have allocated the role of participant. The outcome of Vance's talks with King Husayn are still not known.

Today Vance is in Saudi Arabia. Here he is seeking the support of King Khalid, who, thanks to his wealth, is one of the most influential Arab statesmen. Should Vance fail to gain this support--Khalid is demanding Israel's withdrawal from East Jerusalem, which is a significant Moslem religious center--he will press for a promise that Saudi Arabia will not use its powerful weapons--oil and enormous financial wealth--against the United States, which is precisely what it did after the 1973 October war.

On Saturday, Cyrus Vance is due to arrive in Syria, where he will probably promise some sort of Israeli concession on the Golan Heights. He will promise, in other words, something that is not even mentioned slightly in the separate agreements. This promise would also be invalidated by the recent decision of the Israeli Government to authorize the establishment of what would be the 27th Israeli settlement in this area.

One can hardly expect Vance to be successful there. After all, not one single Arab state has accepted the separate Camp David agreements, even though the signatories are organizing not merely a vast diplomatic drive but also one of propaganda in their defense. The adverse statements issued by the Arab states particularly stress the fact that the separate agreements entirely ignore the interests of the Arab and, more particularly, the Palestinian people.

Doubts are being expressed in the West, too. Indeed, the Camp David agreements are not bringing peace to the Middle East, but will only succeed in worsening the tension in this area, as Hafiz al-Asad intimated in the question we quoted. After all, the only guaranteed result of these documents is a further increase in U.S. arms supplies to Israel and Egypt.

Progressive Arab forces are fully aware of this danger and are responding with an intensified struggle for liberation of all occupied territories and for restoration of the the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Algeria's President Houari Boumediene and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed the need at the Damascus conference for further consolidation of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which have been giving their complete support to the just struggle of the Arab people from the very start.

We shall be able to endorse this position, also held by Czechoslovakia, during the visit of the Syrian parliamentary delegation in our republic, which is starting today.

WESTERN MICROPROCESSORS TO AID ENGINEERING EXPORTS

AU2111144Y Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[(US)-signed article: "Machines of a World Standard"]

[Excerpts] Many problems pertaining to the export of our machine tools to the advanced industrial countries have been connected with the fact that their producers had no modern control system, or small computers--microprocessors--for their operation. In Czechoslovakia, we lack a sufficient spare parts basis for their production. [paragraph continues]

This is why it was decided to solve the situation by importing this technology from abroad, from firms that have the highest standard in the production of microprocessors. Our specialists have selected 20 types of machine tools for the application of microprocessors; six of them are now being presented at the Brno fair.

Microprocessors enable a truly efficient utilization of the machines and, at the same time, an easier operation. But the fact that they can be combined with the products of our engineering means even more--it documents the high standard and advanced nature of Czechoslovak machine tools.

Already, 6 months after importing the best microprocessors manufactured by the Philips firm, the first six samples of machines, the mechanical and electronic parts of which can face world competition without fear, are being presented at the Brno fair.

The application of Philips' or other microprocessors should make it possible for our qualitatively high machine tools to assert themselves more widely in advanced industrial countries, to which they could be exported from next year onward.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON CURRENT STATE OF HARVEST

AU211307Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[(MP)-signed report: "Attention to the Autumn Work"]

[Summary] The cold and rainy weather, especially in the northern parts of both our republics, is preventing agricultural workers from making more rapid progress in harvest work. Some 100,000 hectares of grain, which amounts to approximately 4 percent of total acreage, still remain to be harvested in the CSSR, most of it in the mountainous areas of West, East and North Bohemia. But even in Slovakia, where harvest work had already been completed at this time last year, 19,000 hectares of grain still await harvesting.

The harvest of legumes is also lagging, compared with previous years. Whereas last year the legume harvest had already ended by this time of the year, this year--due to the slow ripening process and bad weather--some 30 percent of the legumes in Czech lands and some 20 percent in Slovakia still have to be gathered.

The state of straw gathering in the wake of the combines is more serious. In the CSSR, straw has been removed from only 86.4 percent of the harvested acreage, which palpably influences followup work. In many parts of the republic, it retards the progress of plowing for the winter cereals, which has been carried out on only 51.9 percent of the acreage so far.

Neither can we be satisfied with the state of the silage corn and potato harvests. Silage corn has been gathered from 15 percent of the cultivated area in the Czech lands, whereas last year 30 percent had already been harvested by the same date. The situation in Slovakia is similar. Greater solicitude should also be paid to a speedier gathering of the promising potato crops. This year, we have gathered some 10 percent in the Czech lands and 11 percent in Slovakia to date, compared with more than 20 percent and 37.8 percent a year ago. Potatoes are being grown in the mountainous and submountainous areas, where suddenly deteriorating weather can cause needless damage to good crops. This is why more volunteer squads should help in the potato harvest and why potato combines and other machines should be used to a greater extent.

REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

Honecker Attends Reception

LD220252Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--A festive reception at the Palace of the Republic in the GDR capital tonight provided a fitting end to the day of the arrival of cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykoskiy and their party in Berlin. The invitation to this gathering of prominent GDR public figures, meritorious working people and well-known scientists with the space travellers came from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers. Performances by ensembles, soloists and artists from stage, radio and television provided a worthy setting.

Erich Honecker opened the reception by proposing a toast to the heroes of space and the indestructable fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, and the other countries of the community of socialist states. "Thanks to the high level of Soviet space technology, the abilities of thousands of scientists, engineers and workers of the USSR," Erich Honecker said in his toast, "but also of the GDR, the joint space flight became possible. It has been crowned with success as a result of their efforts. The work of the great, international socialist collective proclaims the progress of the community of fraternal countries in the leading sectors of science and technology. It reflects the magnitude of socialism and communism, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties our peoples are sparing no effort in the service of mankind's happiness and peace."

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the first joint manned space flight of the USSR and the GDR within the framework of the intercosmos program as a further highlight of the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the two states. "As on earth, so they prove themselves brilliantly also in space. I fully agree with our friend and comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that socialism keeps faith with its fundamental principles even in matters of space. Its characteristics are cooperation, mutual aid and internationalism."

The starting point at all times was that the GDR can and will solve its historic tasks because it is linked forever with the USSR, the pioneer of human progress, and the other fraternal socialist countries. "This common ground is the secure foundation for our present and future. In the history of the friendship between the GDR and the USSR, which rests on proletarian internationalism, on the common interests of the people of the GDR and the Soviet people the names Bykovskiy, Jaehn, Kovalyonok and Ivanchenokov will occupy a place of honor."

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the achievements of these comrades in space and to Sigmund Jaehn as models for the youth of socialist GDR. He thanked them most warmly on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire GDR people. He also thanked Eberhard Koellner who had also prepared, with great devotion to duty, for the launch into space.

Erich Honecker stressed: "The fact that it was an officer of the National People's Army who was launched into space by the USSR for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind, is indicative of the nature of our army. It is an instrument for the protection of peace, and of the socialist fatherland--its traditions and achievements."

In conclusion, the chairman of the GDR State Council emphasizes that the joint space flight had ushered in a new stage of the GDR's participation in the Intercosmos program: "A new phase in the cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the GDR. The experiments prepared by 20 GDR enterprises, institutes and combines have provided research data of great value for the sciences and economies of our countries. This is wholly in keeping with the mass initiative in preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary to which Comrade Sigmund Jaehn dedicated his flight."

"We are still under the spell of the extremely warm reception which the GDR capital has extended to our international cosmonaut team." This was stressed by Sigmund Jaehn in his toast. He was happy that it was he, a citizen of the GDR, who should have been the first German to be given the honor of being launched into space.

In his toast Valeriy Bykovskiy expressed his thanks for his invitation to the GDR and the high tribute paid to the work of the international crew of the Soyuz space craft.

Honecker Address

LD212058Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Address by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker at a reception given Cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy at the official seat of the GDR State Council on 21 September--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I am particularly pleased to be able to extend a most cordial welcome once again to Sigmund Jaehn, the first cosmonaut of the GDR, and his commandant, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Bykovskiy. [applause]

Their deed has become an historic event in the life of our people, who have successfully realized on German soil the ideas of Lenin, Marx and Engels. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, of the Council of State, and of the Council of Ministers, as well as on behalf of the people of the GDR, I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on the honorable fulfillment of your mission. [applause]

The citizens of our country followed your recent flight with interest. They have admired your high morale, courage, knowledge and ability. You, dear Comrade Valeriy Bykovskiy, have been in space three times and are among the most experienced Soviet cosmonauts. And you, dear Comrade Sigmund Jaehn, took part for the first time, as member of the USSR-GDR international space crew, in the peaceful exploration of space. Together with your space brothers, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Vladimir Kovalenov, who are continuing their extended flight in space, you have shown genuine heroism, and for this I would like to express to you my highest esteem and the thanks of the citizens of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Ever since Yuriy Gagarin first pioneered the path into space, many outstanding communists have followed his example. Your flight, too, dear comrades, will remain a symbol of human enterprise and determination and make history. The first joint USSR-GDR manned space flight testifies to the high level of relations between our fraternally allied parties, states, peoples and armies. Together we are concentrating on the advancement of socialism and communism, and safeguarding peace in the world.

The third space flight by an international socialist crew testifies to the great moral, economic and scientific-technological powers of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. It exemplifies the increased overall ability of the GDR. It speaks of the growing strength and well-being of the first socialist state of workers and peasants. The heroism of the cosmonauts inspires the citizens of our country to new deeds: It testifies to the socialist presence and communist future of our people.

Dear comrades, in recognition and appreciation of your outstanding services, as well as your great personal readiness to serve, and your courage and heroism during the first joint USSR-GDR space flight, I would like to present the following awards to the meritorious military pilot of the GDR, hero of the Soviet Union Lt Sigmund Jaehn, the title "Pilot-Cosmonaut of the GDR," the Karl Marx Order and the title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic." [applause]

To the pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice hero of the Soviet Union Col Valeriy Bykovskiy, the Karl Marx Order and the title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic." [applause] In recognition of his outstanding achievements in the preparation and execution of the first USSR-GDR joint manned space flight, as well as the special services toward deepening the sense of class brotherhood and brotherhood-in-arms between the members of the armed forces, the USSR and the GDR, the meritorious military pilot of the GDR, Lt Eberhard Koellner, is awarded the Scharnhorst Order. [applause]

I congratulate you, dear comrades, on these high awards and wish you continued success in your responsible job, as well as personal health and happiness. [applause]

Motorcade Held

LD211141Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Cosmonauts Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn arrived at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on Thursday. Immediately after his arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, GDR cosmonaut Lt Col Sigmund Jaehn, who by the side of his Soviet comrades was the first German into space, reported the successful fulfillment of his task to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. On the successful fulfillment of his task, Erich Honecker thanked him cordially for the work done, and welcomed him on GDR soil. Together with Erich Honecker, the two cosmonauts stepped into an open car, and escorted by motorcycles, the motorcade began its drive through the dense crowds of Berliners lining the streets of the capital.

The welcoming ceremony at the airport was attended by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Werner Felfe, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus, Werner Joarwinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margerete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde.

Also present were President of the National Council of the National Front Professor Erich Correns; Deputy Chairmen of the State Council Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Rudolph Shulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz.

The cosmonauts were cordially welcomed by the USSR ambassador in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, by other diplomats, generals and officers of the GDR National People's Army and the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

Informal Meeting Held

LD212104Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Following the solemn ceremony held at the GDR State Council in honor of the cosmonauts, Erich Honecker welcomed his guests in the entrance lobby of the State Council building. In the course of a friendly talk which they held in his study in the presence of the GDR defense minister, Gen Heinz Hoffmann, he paid the highest tribute to the work they performed in space, which was followed with the keenest interest by the entire GDR people. Erich Honecker highly praised Eberhard Koellner for his work at the ground control center. Sigmund Jaehn described the work done by his friend and said that it was not important who took part in the space flight, but that it had been a GDR citizen who was launched together with a Soviet comrade.

Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy presented several space souvenirs to the chairman of the GDR State Council. These included a golden GDR coat-of-arms and a portrait of Erich Honecker, both of which had been given a place of honor aboard the orbital station. At Erich Honecker's request, the cosmonauts signed the State Council's visitors' book.

Further Awards

LD212110Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday afternoon, cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy called on the GDR defense minister, Gen Heinz Hoffmann. During the meeting, the minister promoted Sigmund Jaehn and his compatriot, Eberhard Koellner, to the rank of colonel for their achievements at the training center, in the orbital complex and at the ground control center respectively. Their devotion to duty and courage served as an example to all members of the Army, General Hoffmann said. He next conferred the medal of Brotherhood-in-Arms in Gold on Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, Col Valeriy Bykovskiy, Vladen Vereshchetin, and on the two GDR cosmonauts. Sigmund Jaehn expressed his thanks for the honor and, speaking on behalf of the cosmonauts, said: We are firmly determined to continue to devote all of our knowledge and ability to the faithful service of the GDR, our socialist fatherland, and to carry out any order in a firm alliance of class and arms with our Soviet comrades.

COMMITTEE EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PATRIOTS

AU211316Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Appeal for Solidarity with the Nicaraguan Patriots: Strong Sympathy for Resistance to Somoza's Dictatorship"]

[Text] In a proclamation the GDR solidarity committee appeals to the GDR citizens and the world's peace-loving, democratic forces to display their affinity with the Nicaraguan people and their just struggle for toppling the Somoza dictatorship and establishing a truly independent, democratic Nicaragua.

The declaration reads: "The GDR citizens are watching with great attention and sympathy the heroic, resolute struggle of Nicaragua's opposition forces for the liberation from the decade-long reactionary, antipeoples dictatorship of the Somoza clan."

It is further underscored: "Supported by all opposition forces, the Sandinist Liberation Front [FSLN] is waging a sacrificing struggle against the Somoza forces and against the mercenaries from Guatemala and El Salvador hired by imperialism. Once again imperialism proves: Human rights are flaunted once the interests of profit and greed for power of a small upper stratum are threatened by the majority of the people.

Then there are killings, ravaging and arrests; peasants, workers, democrats, men and women alike, children and old men are insidiously murdered, villages and towns are leveled to the ground. The will of the people is now to be silenced by means of martial law.

"Together with the Nicaraguan communists, the country's opposition forces will resist the brutal terror of dictator Somoza and of his imperialist lackeys. They deserve our unreserved solidarity."

SOELLE RECEIVES DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU211329Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] "Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade recieved Choe Chong-kun, DPRK minister of foreign trade, for friendly talks on Tuesday in Berlin." The talks concerned the further implementation of the agreements concluded during the visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the DPRK in December 1977 between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD212258Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The GDR and the USSR will continue to coordinate their activities in international organizations for the implementation of the peace program of the socialist states. This was agreed by Foreign Minister Fischer and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Zemskov in a friendly talk in Berlin today. They also exchanged views on current problems of the international situation.

NEW ARRESTS OF TRANSIT VIOLATORS REPORTED

AU191056Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Repeated Serious Provocation of the Criminal Lampl Gang Against Transit Agreement Thwarted"]

[Text] Berlin (West) residents Werner Moll and Kerstin Boehmecke, acting on the orders of the criminal gang leader Julius Lampl from Hamburg (FRG), were arrested recently.

Moll, as an active gang member, was repeatedly ordered by Lampl personally and by his intimate friend and Berlin (West) agency head Hanelore Krug, to carry out subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. [paragraph continues]

Agent Moll exploited the generous entry regulations for his crimes against the GDR and attempted to foment insecurity among GDR citizens by pretending that they were personally threatened, to put them into a state of constant anxiety and finally to prompt them to leave the GDR illegally. Levelheaded relatives of these GDR citizens from the FRG or Berlin (West) informed GDR border control forces about this, making it possible to put a stop to Moll's criminal plans.

Boehmecke is a recipient of a social allowance and was recruited by Lampl, exploiting her social misery, and was repeatedly employed by his close confident Uwe Montanus for courier trips, to which she lent herself because of her dependence on the traffikers in human lives. Investigative proceedings have been initiated and arrest warrants issued.

West Berliner Arrested

AU2113311Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Border Violator Arrested"]

[Text] On 19 September 1978, Berlin (West) citizen Reinhard Rau violated the GDR border in the Staken area, Nauen Kreis. He was detained and turned over to the competent GDR organs to examine the details of the border violation.

Transit Abusers

AU2113322Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Arrested Red Handed for Abusing the Transit Agreement"]

[Text] Berlin (West) resident Juergen Hering, acting under orders of the criminal gang leader Abdul Rahim, as well as FRG citizen Regina Kieser, a resident of Berlin (West), were arrested for abusing the transit agreement.

When carrying out her assignment Kieser carried her baby as a disguise. The child was placed in a children's home for care and orderly attention. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The motor vehicles used for the crimes were confiscated.

BRIEFS

AID FOR MADAGASCAR--An Interflug special plane is at present on its way to Madagascar with a further consignment from the solidarity committee of the GDR. The consignment, financed from donations from the FDGB and the population, comprises above all of textiles, teaching aids and childrens' food. It will be handed over in the capital of Madagascar, Tananarive, to the government and social organizations of the East African island republic which has consistenly been trying to develop along socialist lines. Since the beginning of this year, the GDR solidarity committee has sent some 30 charter aircraft, as well as numerous freighters with aid. In accordance with the recommendations by the United Nations in connection with international anti-apartheid year, deliveries to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa have been stepped up. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD]

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID TALKS, AGREEMENTS

AU211530Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Viktor Palfi article: "The Unripen Fruit of Camp David; A Bargain and Nothing Else"]

[Text] The risk was far too great for the three participants in the Camp David summit meeting to dispense with producing a sham success. When the tightrope of the Middle East crisis was set up at the U.S. President's summer residence (2) weeks ago, it was clear to the three "acrobats" walking on it that they had no protective net under them. Not only would a complete fiasco have resulted in a drastic deterioration of the Middle East situation, it would have cost each of the participants in the undertaking dearly as well. "Should the summit meeting end in failure, I, as the country's President and host, would be personally responsible," said President Carter in an interview with U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT on the eve of the conference. Conversely, although this was not mentioned by the President, even the mere appearance of a diplomatic success would help restore his prestige as a leader, which is somewhat damaged for various reasons.

Nor was Egyptian President as-Sadat's stake any smaller: a clear fiasco would have undermined his position, which is shaky in any case, in the Arab world and would cause his policy of pursuing a separate path, initiated by his Jerusalem visit, to bog down once and for all.

Finally, Israeli Prime Minister Begin assumed no smaller risk because, confronted by an increasingly vociferous and spontaneous peace movement and an increasingly organized parliamentary opposition, which accuses him of intransigence, in his country he was even obliged to subject Israel's "special relationship" with the United States to a "test of endurance." In all probability, an eventual failure would have been resented by his host, and that amid an increased danger of war when Israel might need the intensified support of its great patron.

In such an atmosphere laden with nightmares did the three statesmen gather at Camp David, determined, from the beginning, to present something to the world. What they have ultimately achieved was formulated perhaps most aptly by the Madrid daily IMPARCIAL, which called the Camp David agreements "a bluff, the most cynical masterpiece of international politics." Not every middle class press organ reacted so sharply, but almost everyone is of the opinion that Egyptian President as-Sadat was made to pay the price for this sham success by his partners.

The negotiations lasted 13 days and have resulted in two documents. Essentially, the document with the resounding title of "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" has sanctioned the 26-point plan proposed to As-Sadat by Begin in Ismailia at the beginning of the year. As-Sadat called it an offer of annexation and resolutely rejected it. Supplemented by a few previous proposals by President Carter, this specifies a 5-year transitional period for the conclusion of Israeli-Egyptian-Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations on the fate of the trans-Jordan and the Gaza Strip. During this time, the population of these areas is to gradually create its own organs of self-administration. Israel would commit itself not to establish new settlements while the negotiations are in progress. Thus, the Israeli military presence would be limited to a few bases. Its implementation would be supervised by "international peace-keeping forces" on the West Bank of the Jordan.

What deserves more attention is what is missing from this document and the questions it does not clearly answer. It does not mention the PLO, or, even in principle, the Palestinians' rights to self-determination under Palestinian rule. The document refers to the conformist Palestinian Arabs living in the occupied areas who, at best, side with Jordanian King Husayn.

Israel does not assume a commitment to permanently vacate the aforementioned areas following the 5-year transitional period under the agreement. Lastly, the intention to expand U.S. military presence in the Middle East probably lurks behind the nebulous formula of the "international peace-keeping force."

The formulation of the second document, "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel," is somewhat more specific, but unequivocally at Egypt's expense. Basically, it provides for a separate peace between Egypt and Israel, which is meant to be concluded within 3 months. Subsequently, Israel would begin withdrawing its troops from the occupied areas of the Sinai Peninsula after 3-9 months, but it could delay their complete withdrawal for as much as 3 years. Egypt pledges to normalize its relations with Israel within a year from the withdrawal of the first fairly large Israeli units.

The document does not include a single word about the fate of the Israeli settlements established in the Sinai Peninsula. This is up to the Israel parliament, but Begin stated immediately after the summit meeting that he would not influence the deputies in any direction....

Thus, President as-Sadat has not only sold out the rights of the Palestinian Arabs, but was not even able to force his partners to let Egyptian interests be fully asserted in exchange. Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamil's resignation, tantamount to a protest, could be related to this. In this, he followed his predecessor Fahmi, who gave up his office because of President as-Sadat's Jerusalem visit. Despite the significant and largely unilateral Egyptian concessions, the soap-bubble nature of the Camp David agreements is beginning to be confirmed already. While emanating a government-issue type optimisim, the Cairo press is trying to make people believe that "great results have been achieved to enforce the Arabs' rights." Begin is interpreting the agreements differently. He declared, in an interview published in yesterday's issue of the Paris LE MATIN, that there will never be any other army in the trans-Jordan than the Israeli Army; and to the question as to whether there will be a Palestinian Arab state in this area, Begin answered only: "Never!" He also said that he has not assumed a commitment for 5 years, but only for the next 3 months on Israel refraining from establishing new settlements in the occupied trans-Jordan; and he has left no doubt that Jerusalem--whose fate was not mentioned in the documents--is "indivisible."

It emerges clearly from the above that the most important aspects of the Middle East crisis were simply evaded and the train of a comprehensive settlement was shunted onto a dead-end track at Camp David. This is clearly realized by those most directly concerned. According to Syria, "Not a single letter of the agreements serve Arab interests." And a PLO statement stresses: "It is completely unacceptable to the Palestinians that their future destiny should be decided by the Camp David conspiracy." Thus, no matter how much it was meant to, Camp David cannot serve as a substitute for the Geneva Peace Conference, the only forum for a comprehensive Middle East settlement, and therefore, it will remain a side-track prolonging the crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM NORWAY

LD211336Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who had paid an official visit to Norway at the invitation of Knut Frydenlund, foreign minister of Norway, today returned to Budapest.

ANGOLAN HEALTH MINISTER ENDS VISIT, AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD211940Y Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep, MTI--The Angolan delegation led by Domingos Coelho da Cruz, health minister of the Angolan People's Republic, who had stayed in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz, left Budapest on Thursday.

In the course of the official talks, information was given of the two countries' health situation and opportunities for further developing health cooperation were reviewed. As a result of the talks, the ministers signed a health cooperation agreement.

The guest was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon as well as by Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister for foreign trade. The Angolan delegation carried on talks also with leaders of the Medicor Company and of Medimpex foreign trade enterprise.

VO CHI CONG, SRV AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD220208Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A Vietnamese agricultural delegation has arrived in our country in order to discuss cooperation in the spheres of agrarian science and technology. The delegation is led by Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong, minister of agriculture.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY TO PAY UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD211936Y Budapest MTI in English 1595 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep, MTI--Following an invitation from Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, is scheduled to pay an unofficial visit to Hungary during the weekend.

MSZMP DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN JAMAICA REPORTED

AU211645Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "The MSZMP Delegation Has Returned Home From Jamaica"]

[Text] The MSZMP delegation led by Laszlo Karakas, member and head of a department of the Central Committee, returned home from Jamaica on Tuesday, 19 September. At the invitation of the Ruling People's National Party, the delegation attended the party's national conference, which also commemorated the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. Following an active debate, the participants in the conference endorsed the main guiding lines of party activity and the documents defining its tasks and unanimously reelected Michael Manley, who has been prime minister of the island country since 1972, as president of the People's National Party.

Laszlo Karakas greeted the conference on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee. Prior to its departure, M. Manley received the MSZMP delegation at the residence of the prime minister.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 21 SEP MEETING REPORTED

LD2118388Y Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep. MTI--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a meeting on Thursday. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, informed the government of his official, friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. The government approved the report.

The president of the National Planning Office outlined the experiences gathered this year and made proposals on the tasks for preparing (?next year's) people's economic plan. The finance minister made a report about the likely development of the current year's financial situation as well as [word indistinct] suggestions on the tasks concerning the elaboration of the 1979 state budget. The labour minister reported about labour situation and about certain topical issues of manpower management. The government approved the reports and proposals made.

At the (?request) of the minister for transport and communications the government discussed and accepted the survey on the implementation and major development trends of the transport political conception.

The heavy industry minister presented a report on the implementation of the central development program on natural gas utilization. The government approved the report and the proposals related to the programme's continued realization. On the basis of the information received from the president of the national water conservancy office, the Council of Ministers approved the suggestions on the [word indistinct] Csongrad barrage.

On the basis of the report made by the justice minister and the [word indistinct] of the Council of Ministers secretariat, the government passed a decree on the continued development of the economy's sectorial guidance.

The council of Ministers discussed and approved the report about the realization of the resolutions on the resettlement of factories from Budapest.

The president of the Central Committee for people's control summed up in a survey the experiences gained about the state of innovation branch and ways for improvement. The Council of Ministers accepted the report and called upon the organs concerned to make use of the revealed experiences. Thereafter the government discussed other matters.

THREE-WEEK LAG IN CROP MATURING REPORTED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Sep 78 pp 1, 4 WA

[Excerpts] The country is experiencing an unusual autumn. From the reports of our journalists on field trips, it has become clear that there is a 2-3 week delay in crop ripening nearly everywhere in the provinces regardless of whether field crops or grapes are concerned. Because of this, autumn field work is being delayed also. The following depicts conditions in several counties.

Fields in Vas County need rain. Although the dry, sunny weather favors fruits, the sugar beets are not developing properly. On the basis of samples taken, the beets need an additional 60 millimeters of rain. Farms are harvesting silo corn; this is the best crop to come along for many years and those who raise livestock are elated. Fall harvesting began with the cutting of corn. This crop is being combine-harvested on 50,000 hectares. Cooperative farms are engaged in preparing 110,000 hectares for fresh sowing; deep plowing and fertilization are under way. The late summer drought has damaged the sugar beets. Although the Petohaz sugar factory will go into production in a few days, it is obliged to process beets from the great plain region, because neighborhood beets are not ripe.

Farmers in Hajdu-Bihar County are working the stubble fields. Some silo corn has been harvested; digging of sugar beets has begun and the 15,000 hectares of sunflowers will probably be harvested in mid-October. County farms are satisfied with the tobacco crop which, although depleted by the weather, promises good average yields.

Grapes have failed to ripen in Fejer County. The 3-week lag caused by the weather is creating difficulties for the farms. Grain sowing should be completed no later than October on 80,000 hectares. But sugar beets and corn are still standing in the fields in question. Farm equipment is being worked on extended shifts in an attempt to speed up the harvest. Small seed crops are now being harvested in Zala County. Yields of vetch, oil flax and mustard seed have been good. Alfalfa is being cut for the third time.

In Csongrad County the corn is still green in fields which should be sown to grain in late October. The late harvest of field crops is posing unusually great problems for the tractor operators.

Szolnok County has completed 98 percent of autumn field work. The greatest problem is caused by the picking of sugar beets because dryness in some areas and excessive rainfall in others is disrupting deliveries. The sugar content of the beets is higher everywhere than last year and average yields are expected to be good.

In the coming weeks 130,000 hectares of corn, 18,000 hectares of sugar beets, 20,000 hectares of sunflower and 15,000 hectares of vegetables must be harvested. The necessary harvest equipment is in good condition for dealing with the cutting of corn and the picking of sunflower.

Harvesting is 2-3 weeks late in Tolna County, too, because the cloudy summer has delayed plant ripening. Half the 4,500 hectares of vegetables are still in the field. Potato picking has just begun on 2,000 hectares. The situation is better in regard to fodder crop: These are of outstanding quality and ensilaging has already begun. Here, too, the vintage is about 3 weeks behind schedule.

GLOS PRACY ON ARAB OPPOSITION TO CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

AU211630Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 20 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[W. Pom commentary: "Following the Camp David 'Summit'--Arab Opposition and Doubts"]

[Text] A loud propaganda campaign in the Western world accompanied the Camp David meeting, which was raised to the status of a "Middle East summit," an effective panacea for the problems of that region. However, in truth, three politicians, each one of whom wanted to grind his own axe, gathered in a place sealed off from the world not far from Washington.

Two weeks later, they all congratulated one another and radiated satisfaction. President Carter had a reason for this because, as a mediator, he scored success in the end: The conference did not breakdown, documents were signed. Prime Minister Begin was also successful: On the whole, he did not make any concessions and insured the further domination of the occupied territories by Israel and freedom of future moves for himself.

On the other hand, one is at a loss to see why President as-Sadat was pleased because, except for the promise that the Sinai Peninsula would be returned, he has lost a great deal. Above all, he has lost face in the eyes of the overwhelming majority of the Arabs. Agreement to sign a separatist peace treaty with Israel, selling Palestinian interests down the river, and approval of further occupation, whatever its form, of the territories grabbed by Israel, is tantamount to absolute renounciation of the cause of Arab unity and solidarity. This has placed Cairo and As-Sadat himself in isolation. Having lost all the aces at Camp David, As-Sadat will find it difficult to extricate himself from this situation, even in his own country, in which his foreign ministers have protested against his policy; as is known, one of them resigned, following As-Sadat's sorry trip to Jerusalem, and the other one, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, resigned immediately after the Camp David meeting concluded.

The Egyptian foreign minister's resignation started a chain reaction in the Arab world. The Palestinians were the first to reject the Camp David accords and Syria expressed its opposition to all results of the conference. Very soon other Arab states, expecially those belonging to the so-called "rejection front", are expected to follow suit resolutely.

The Arab states' opposition is natural. Except for the parochial interests represented by these three politicans, nothing has been achieved in Camp David toward comprehensively solving the Middle East problem, nor do separatist accords guarantee lasting peace in that region of the world. The debates and the documents have ignored the key issues of the Middle East question--granting to the Palestinian people the right to establish their sovereign state and withdrawing Israeli troops from all territories occupied in 1967. As TASS has pointed out, by this token the two Camp David documents "are at odds with Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions, although they formally refer to the UN resolution."

These fundamental conditions for solving the Middle East crisis are the basis for the position adopted by the Arab states and all states and forces in the world seeking to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. The successive resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, are transfused with the same spirit. Even though they have produced temporary advantages for the three participants, the results of the Camp David meeting will not substitute for the only road leading to solving the crisis: The most rapid possible convening of the Geneva Conference with the participation of all sides concerned.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CALLS CAMP DAVID TALKS 'STRANGEST CONFERENCE'

AU2114402 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Wiktor Weggi article: "Following the Camp David Summit--Who Has Gained?"]

[Text] Following 13 days of intensive negotiations, one of the strangest international conferences in the past 10 years ended early Monday morning. Its participants--U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat--tried to solve an extremely dangerous international conflict, avoiding the solution of its most crucial component parts. This was a project doomed to failure as soon as it was conceived.

Two documents were signed at Camp David: "The Framework for Peace in the Middle East" and "The Framework for Signing a Peace Treaty Between Israel and Egypt." The documents state that during the "transition period" that is to last for the next 5 years, the principle of "the Palestinians' autonomous rights" will be gradually implemented. This applies to the Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Initial agreement was achieved on a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel within the next 3 months. Finally, the documents state that Israel will gradually withdraw from the occupied territories in the coming years; but this process has been scheduled for a long period of time. We should bear in mind that nothing exact has been said in regard to which territories Israel is to withdraw from. The only thing we know is that Tel Aviv promised to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt within 2-3 years and that the issue of Israeli settlements in the peninsula must be examined by the Knesset (Israeli parliament). This shows that the "summit" has failed, as expected, to establish a framework for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

What were the reasons why Carter, Begin and As-Sadat made this desperate attempt, which the Camp David meeting no doubt was, to reach an understanding? The answers to this question will also provide us with many explanations for the meeting's ultimate result.

Let us first examine the motivations of Carter as the host of the meeting. First, Carter needed a spectacular success. According to opinion polls, his popularity has decreased considerably lately in the United States and abroad, which is due to some unfortunate moves he has made. To boost his personal authority, Carter was no longer satisfied with the shuttle diplomacy practiced by Kissinger and Vance. The president had to personally commit himself to this problem and place his prestige on the scales.

Second, Carter has been under continuous pressure from the influential Zionist American lobby, which has already invested a great deal financially in Eretz Israel (the state of Israel). The lobby demanded that the president resolutely come out on the side of Tel Aviv. At the same time, state interests made it necessary for him not to alienate the Arab oil countries. American society still has a vivid memory of the perturbations created by the oil embargo instituted by the Arabs in 1973 vis-a-vis the West.

Third, guided by the Middle East's strategic significance and by the wish to offset the loss of influence in some regions of the world, Carter wanted to boost the U.S. political and economic role in that oil-rich region. He also wanted to boost the U.S. military role there as expressed by his readiness to place U.S. troops in some areas of the Sinai Peninsula, in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank.

On the other hand, the motives of Begin and As-Sadat are as follows: The popularity of these two statesmen has decreased. The Israeli and Egyptian economic are in very difficult situations. After all, Israel and Egypt have to shoulder the burdens of armaments. People in Tel Aviv and Cairo began to voice protests, and opposition began to mount in strength.

The two leaders, each of whom was motivated by his own aims and expectations, wanted to help increase American involvement in the Middle East. Besides, resuming the unsuccessful Israeli-Egyptian negotiations would not be possible without the U.S. President. Another thing was that As-Sadat thought that a possible success would improve his position in the Arab world.

With regard to the Middle East issue, two questions are most crucial: Returning the territories grabbed by Israel to Arab states and establishing a sovereign and independent Palestinian state. What proposals did the two adversaries bring with them to Camp David?

Prime Minister Begin was ready to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, but under certain conditions, which in practice would cure Cairo's sovereign rights to this peninsula. Begin's primary concern was to force As-Sadat to accept the Israeli settlements there. The relevant documents signed at Camp David show that this issue has not been solved completely.

The Egyptian president demanded that Egyptian territories be returned unconditionally. He completely ignored the issue of the Golan Heights, but even if he did refer to it, his actions would be of no crucial importance because he was not authorized by Syria to represent its interests. Nor was he authorized by Jordan to act in its interests.

Involving UN Resolution No 242, President Carter insisted that Israel return all the seized Arab territories and, at the same time, demanded that Israel have secure borders. We can only surmise that he was thinking of mapping out some neutral zones or stationing observation posts in the Arab-Israeli border areas.

The Palestinian problem is even more complicated. Begin has absolutely rejected the possibility of establishing an independent Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and of administratively uniting the latter with Jordan. He has taken a step backward compared with his predecessor Perez, who was ready to ultimately accept some kind of Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. Agreement to implement the principle of the "Palestinians' autonomous rights" on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip was made conditional upon respecting the Israelis' right to buy land in these areas--this would create favorable demographic conditions for Tel Aviv in the future--and upon Israel's military presence in these areas. Begin still does not recognize the PLO, although it has been universally acclaimed as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Not wishing to ultimately lose face in the Arab world, Egypt had to raise the Palestinian problem at Camp David, although the recovery of the Sinai Peninsula was its foremost concern. It was ready to make concessions, and it made them.

The U.S. position on this is interesting. The United States has declared that it is necessary to create a Palestinian "fatherland" (homeland), but we do not know what it means by the term "fatherland." It is going to be a reservation [rezerwat] for Palestinians in a non-Palestinian state? Will it be an independent and sovereign state? Some intermediate creation? In what area will it be established? Who will govern it?

It is true that the United States is ready to recognize the PLO, but the conditions under which it is ready to do so are unacceptable to the PLO. Let us take no more than the condition recently spelled out by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, namely, that the PLO should recognize "Israel's right to existence as a Jewish state." The demand that one side should recognize the other side before an agreement is reached is tantamount to putting the cart before the horse. Mutual recognition should be the final result of the process of solving the conflict and not a preliminary condition, all the more so, since the demand has been made that the PLO should recognize Israel as a "Jewish state." In that case, what will be the fate of those 500,000 Moslem Palestinians living in Israel?

Only Tel Aviv can regard the Camp David talks as a success. After all, nothing definite has been agreed on relative to which of the territories occupied in 1967 are involved. The Golan Heights were not mentioned at all. The problem of Jerusalem has not been resolved and the solution of the Palestinian question has been postponed for a longer time. The problem of the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians displaced from their fatherland, a problem which is inconvenient for Israel but which must be solved, has been sidestepped.

Israel has gained time for the further Judaization of the seized Arab territories and for continuing its expansionist policy, which is a danger to peace. It will obtain additional advantages by signing a peace treaty with Egypt, which will be tantamount to the final breakdown of the Arab states' front in defense of their own rights and the rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt has been the strongest military link in this front.

The road to the ultimate and just solution of the Middle East conflict and to establishing a lasting peace in that area should lead through Geneva, where the Geneva Conference, chaired by the United States and the USSR, should be resumed with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestinians. Only an agreement that takes into account the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people and recovers for the Arab countries all the territories seized by Israel through armed aggression can constitute a basis for peace in the Middle East.

KOR/KSS, CHARTER-77 DISSIDENTS HOLD SECOND BORDER MEETING

LD221007Y Hamburg DPA in German 2048 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Members of the Polish and Czechoslovak opposition met for the second time during the first half of September at the Polish-Czechoslovak border. A declaration handed to Western journalists in Warsaw on Thursday evening notes that the representatives attending the meeting on behalf of the Czechoslovak Charter-77 and the Polish Committee for Social Self-Defense, discussed the possible publication of joint documents and the convening of a "political seminar on independent citizens' initiatives in the countries of Eastern Europe." Friends from other countries would also be invited to this seminar. Agreement had been reached on other forms of cooperation, mainly in the cultural sphere.

According to the declaration, the participants at the meeting sent a "message of greetings" to the "defenders of human and civil rights in Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, the GDR, Russia, Romania, the Ukraine and Hungary." The first meeting between members of the Polish and Czechoslovak opposition took place in August. At that meeting the participants issued a joint statement on the 10th anniversary of the entry of Warsaw Pact troops in Czechoslovakia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Warsaw Radio Reports

LD212234Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received at Belweder Palace today Michel Alladaye, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, who is in Poland on an official visit. The topics of their talks were the development of bilateral relations in economy, science, technology and culture, as well as some current international issues.

The visitor from Benin was also received by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

PAP Coverage

LD220330Y Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep, PAP--Today, on the second day of his official visit to Poland, Michel Alladaye, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, was received by Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC.

The two discussed questions of further development of cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and exchanged views on key problems of the international situation. They also stressed that further successful development of cooperation between Poland and Benin lies in the interests of both nations and serves well the cause of peace and progress.

On the same day, Minister Alladaye was received by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Both sides reviewed economic cooperation between the two countries in areas of mutual interest, especially those where the prospects for development are particularly bright.

Tonight, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek entertained Minister Michel Alladaye at dinner. The host and the guest made speeches in which, among other things. they expressed their conviction that the present visit and talks will contribute to the further development of cooperation between Poland and Benin.

GIEREK RECEIVES HEAD OF MISSION FOR CONTACTS WITH VATICAN

LD211819Y Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today the Councillor Minister Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the Polish mission for permanent working contacts with the Holy See.

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES WARSAW TRADE UNION MEETING

LD212242Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] was held in Warsaw today. The meeting discussed the further improvement of the effectiveness of trade union work in the field of the socialist education of young people. Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, chairman of the CRZZ, stressed in his speech that a comprehensive activity of all trade union organizations in the youth sector was one of the essential tasks of trade unions. An adopted resolution maps out the main guidelines for trade union work among the young.

SZYDLAK MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS TO DISCUSS POWER CONSUMPTION

LD220226Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the approaching electric power consumption peak period, a meeting between journalists and Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, Central Committee Politburo member, was held at the offices of the Council of Ministers today. The most important problems of the rational management of power were discussed. A talk on the subject will be broadcast after the news bulletin.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK INTERVIEWED BY GDR JOURNAL

AU191545Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 38, 78 pp 14, 15 AU

[Unattributed interview with Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic: "Active Policy for Peace"]

[Text] HORIZONT: Mr Minister, the main objective of Poland's foreign policy is the preservation of peace. What topical initiatives express this in particular?

Emil Wojtaszek: Any activities in foreign policy must be purposeful, that is, everything should be subordinated to a guiding idea. In the case of Poland, that is, a socialist country whose foreign policy expresses the will and interests of the working people, an active attitude toward peace is that guiding idea.

Our efforts to consolidate peace are most conspicuously expressed in the peace program we are comprehensively implementing together with all socialist states. It contains a wide range of means and initiatives for political detente, for the elimination of conflicts, for a ban on the use of violence and the employment of nuclear weapons, the discontinuation of the arms race and the broadening of international cooperation.

At the same time, we are also striving to fill other forms of our diplomatic activities with humanistic and peace-serving content. The concept and initiative for initiating an international action to educate the younger generation for peace, formulated during Comrade Edward Gierek's trips, may serve as an example of this.

HORIZONT: Poland as a member of the socialist community of states; this is naturally reflected in its foreign policy. What is the significance of the close friendship alliance between the Polish People's Republic and the other socialist countries?

Emil Wojtaszek: Naturally the character of our state also concurrently determines the priorities in our friendly relations and in cooperation with the other socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. Our relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries are unswerving and dynamic at all levels. They safeguard a common security and the security of our country, as well as of all the countries in the socialist community. At the same time, they create the proper prerequisites for successful socioeconomic development and for even closer contacts between our peoples. The relations between the socialist countries and the forms of cooperation between them constitute a new type of interstate relations and actively shape international reality.

The active unity of the socialist states for detente and disarmament is also that factor insuring the effectiveness of their initiatives. An example of this is undoubtedly the successfully concluded struggle for recognition by the imperialist states of the territorial realities which emerged in Europe during World War II and during postwar development.

HORIZONT: The international situation in Europe is marked by international detente--how do you see its prospects and what threatens it? What is the value of the CSCE Final Act for the preservation and consolidation of detente in Europe?

Emil Wojtaszek: Detente and development of cooperation in Europe have become a fact. This is primarily expressed in the relations between states with different social systems that are developing in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence as formulated in the CSCE Final Act. This is also evident in the development of various mutually favorable forms of international cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Despite certain political attempts by reactionary political quarters in various NATO countries, the effort to retain and deepen detente continues to be the prevailing trend in the international situation. There is simply no reasonable alternative to it.

If all the states harmoninously implement the provisions of the Final Act, the conditions in Europe conducive to the deepening and consolidation of detente and cooperation in Europe will be retained. This was also helped by the Belgrade follow-up conference which adopted the continuation of various forms of multilateral consultations, particularly the next meeting of representatives of the signatory states of the Final Act in Madrid in 1980.

Unfortunately, it has been possible to notice, particularly recently, that some Western states want to implement the Final Act selectively. Some exploit the decisions on the most varied aspects of cooperation in the humanitarian field, particularly with respect to human rights, for political manipulations; hence we are confronted here not only with the tendency to pick out from the Final Act individual "baskets" but even individual elements of these baskets. I do not want to go into detail on this problem. Nevertheless, I would like to draw attention to the fact that we are noticing certain new restrictive practices concerning the second "basket" vis-a-vis the socialist states and their citizens. Various impediments in different fields of economic exchange are being used as arguments and these contradict the recommendations of the CSCE Final Act. This is not likely to be a method favorably affecting mutual confidence and understanding in East-West relations.

HORIZONT: We refer to the indivisibility of peace, how do general events in the international situation, also outside Europe, influence the state of security and cooperation between states that are immediate neighbors in Europe?

Emil Wojtaszek: We regard the concept of the indivisibility of peace as having a double meaning. First, it involves the fact that wherever peace is disturbed this also threatens the security of other continents and world peace. But today this also has a second, positive meaning, that is, that in each step forward in consolidating security on a regional scale, each territorially limited arms agreement or understanding on arms limitation constitutes a contribution to common, universal peace. We are letting ourselves be guided by this in our political activities. Therefore, for example, the Polish People's Republic, submitting proposals in 1958 for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, that is, the draft that was generally termed the Rapacki Plan, has supported similar solutions for other parts of the world. We have also repeatedly demanded that the experiences and results of the CSCE should be utilized for consolidating security in other regions.

Our involvement concerning the peaceful settlement of such conflict situations as we have seen on the political world map in the past in Asia and as we are finding now in the Middle East and in Africa is along the same line.

We are making every possible effort to implement the principle content of peaceful coexistence--that is to eliminate war as a means of regulating interstate relations. At the same time, the concept of peaceful coexistence implies for us the commandment to develop favorable forms of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutuality and to work together for the establishment of a new international economic system, to eliminate the remnants of colonialism and racialism and to prevent the emergence of these new forms.

HORIZONT: How does Polish diplomacy operate to consolidate detente in Europe?

Emil Wojtaszek: We regard the consolidation of detente in Europe as a complex task, this means that we subordinate the various spheres and directions in our work to the implementation of this task.

Together with other socialist states, we maintain the view that progress in military detente constitutes the basic factor for the consolidation of security. We are pleased to note that our opinion is shared by progressive and realistically minded political and social forces in other states, primarily the neutral ones.

We proceed from the assessment that in their development, international relations have reached a point where the transition to specific disarmament measures has simply become essential in order to secure the past results of this process, including the effectiveness of the previously concluded agreements, and to create the proper conditions for deepening the process of detente. Today it is above all important to halt the production of particularly dangerous weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon; the decision to completely ban nuclear weapons tests, insuring the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the deliberations on effective methods of cutting military budgets are likewise important. We unambiguously presented our position on this at the UN special session. We regard developing bilateral relations with the capitalist countries as another important area in the practical implementation of detente. We regard this as an important tool for consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence and practically fulfilling the CSCE Final Act.

We give particular attention in these relations to developing various favorable forms of cooperation and consultation with France, wherein we are letting ourselves be guided by the common experiences of the two peoples in stabilizing peace in Europe. Another important direction of our work is cooperation with the Nordic states, with Great Britain, Italy, neutral Austria and with other states.

We regard the process of normalization in relations with the FRG, to which we attach great importance, as an essential element in consolidating detente in Europe. We are resolved to continue this process on the basis of the complete implementation of the decisions [as published] of the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG of 7 December 1970 and the stipulations contained in the joint statements on the visit of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to the FRG in 1976 and of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Poland in 1977.

The implementation of the treaty and the other agreements helped to enable the development of mutual relations and to make these relations an essential contribution to detente and the consolidation of peace on our continent.

We must note, however, that, despite incontestable progress in normalization, there are a number of elements on the FRG side that are complicating the further positive development of normalization. Most of these phenomena are connected with the attempts made in the FRG to water down the fundamental provisions of the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR of 1970, among other things by the unilateral interpretation, on a fictitious legal basis, of the continuation of the German Reich within the borders of 1937 and by preserving the elaborate revisionist infrastructure in the legal system and political practice of the FRG.

These phenomena encourage the nationalist forces and enemies of detente in the FRG to increase their activities against the normalization of relations with the socialist states. Such tendencies are disquieting not only because the normalization process is slowed down by them, but primarily because they can negatively affect further progress in detente and cooperation in Europe.

HORIZONT: Our two countries, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR, are paying great attention to the harmonious development of their mutual relations. What is the international significance of the relations between the two states?

Emil Wojtaszek: With the founding of the GDR, the first German worker-peasant state, which has broken with Germany's imperialist past and has embarked upon a road of democratic and peaceful development, it has been possible for the first time in the history of Polish-German relations to achieve an historic breakthrough. Particularly convincing in this respect was the marking of the stipulated and existing Oder-Neisse border in keeping with the treaty of Zgorzelec of 1950. The unity of the aims and political tasks of building socialism and the affiliation of our two states with the socialist community of states provide the basis for the development of their friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two states signed in 1977 reflects the great achievements of the cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

The collaboration between Poland and the GDR has become particularly intense since the latter's international recognition as a sovereign, socialist German state, as expressed by its admission to the United Nations. We consistently supported the GDR's struggle for recognition under international law.

Today both our states attach great importance to the strict observance and implementation of the treaties concluded by the socialist countries with the FRG which are based on the recognition of the political-territorial realities in postwar Europe. We fully and entirely support the GDR's efforts for the normal fashioning of its relations with the FRG under international law. The existence of the GDR, its international activity and its alliance with the countries of the socialist community--we regard all this as a particularly important element for the stabilizatioan of peace in Europe.

TEJCHMA ATTENDS LEGNICA VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD211930Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Plenary sessions of voivodship party committees have been held in Legnica, Przemysl and Zamosc.

The plenum in Legnica discussed party-organizational conditions for the implementation of talks in the socialized sector of agriculture in this region in the 1979 to 1980 period. Taking part in the deliberations was Vice Premier Jozef Tejchma, Politburo member of the party Central Committee.

In Przemysl, tasks concerning the further improvement of ideo-educational work among the working youth were the subject under discussion at the session.

The plenum in Zamosc examined prospects for the development of local and cooperative industry in this voivodship.

LUKASZEWICZ HELPS INAUGURATE ACADEMIC YEAR

LD220228Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The new academic year of party education was inaugurated today in the Zielona Gora and Ostroleka voivodships. The celebrations in Zeilona Gora were attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and the Ostroleka celebrations by Antoni Gorny, director of the general affairs department of the party Central Committee. During the meetings of leading lecturers, teachers and organizers of political education the close links existing between the essence of party education and party policy as well as socioeconomic tasks were discussed.

BUCHAREST REPORTS WORLD REACTION TO CAMP DAVID MEETING

AU212140 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT on 21 September, 1978 carries a 14-minute report on various reactions around the world to the results of the Camp David meeting between U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Without comment, the report is based on "official statements" issued in various capitals and on articles published in various newspapers.

Egypt: Special meetings of the cabinet, parliament and political parties issued communiques expressing "adherance to the results of the summit meeting and full support for President Anwar as-Sadat". Israel: Moshe Dayan and Ezer Weizman reported to a special cabinet meeting on the Camp David meeting; "the opposition Labor Party expressed support for the Camp David meeting results"; Israeli Industry and Commerce Minister Yiga'el Horowitz "spoke out against the Camp David agreements because of too many concessions demanded from Israel". Saudi Arabia: "The Camp David agreements do not clearly show Israel's intention to withdraw from all territories forcibly occupied, including Jerusalem", and "the agreements do not mention the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to setting up their own state and ignore the PLO's role". Jordan: After stating the need for total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, the Amman government communique says that "Jordan does not consider itself bound by the results of the Camp David meeting, in which it did not participate". PLO's WAFA agency: "The PLO rejects the Camp David results and considers them as a third disengagement agreement, harmful to the Arab nation's overall interests and particularly harmful to the interests of the Palestinian and Egyptian peoples". Syria: "Opening the Damacus meeting of the rejectionist countries, President al-Asad assessed the Egyptian-Israeli peace framework as a serious regression for the Arab nations. President al-Asad said the Egyptian leader signed a separate peace. The radio report also lists the negative reactions to the Camp David summit from Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Algeria and Libya.

Western reaction: Addressing a joint congress session, President Jimmy Carter stressed that "the impossible dream of peace in the Middle East is now attainable through the Camp David agreements", and expressed the hope that the existence of Israeli settlements on the Egyptian territory "will not be a final obstacle to peace"; the committee for U.S.-Arab relations considers the Camp David meeting "a failure and President Carter is responsible for it"; the report also mentions favorable reactions recorded in the FRG, Great Britain, Spain, the EEC, Sweden and Norway and adds that a French spokesman said that "the Camp David meeting's results create possibilities but also uncertainties. France thinks the tripartite negotiations will not be decisive unless they open up the road to an overall settlement."

Eastern bloc press reaction: The Hungarian, GDR and Polish newspaper commentaries consider the Camp David summit results as negative; the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA assesses that "the key problems of a Middle East settlement were sacrificed in the Camp David agreements and the interests of other parties involved in the conflict were ignored." Considering that the documents signed primarily meet Israel's interests, PRAVDA writes that the Palestinians are being denied the opportunity to build their own sovereign state, which is a just national requirement; the SFRY newspaper BORBA writes that "although the Camp David agreement makes a new armed conflict in the Middle East less likely, it does not, however, bring it closer to a global solution and lasting peace. This is only possible with the equal participation of all parties involved in the conflict."

OPREA RECEIVED BY FRANCE'S PRIME MINISTER

AU212145Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 21 Sep, AGERPRES--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, now visiting France at the invitation of the French Government, was received by Prime Minister Raymond Barre. On the occasion, wishes of good health for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, of prosperity and peace for the French people were conveyed on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Also the interest was expressed for the forthcoming Romanian visit of the French president. On the same occasion best wishes were conveyed to Mrs Valery Giscard d'Estaing on behalf of Elena Ceausescu.

Warmly thanking, the prime minister conveyed on behalf of the French president the most distinguished feelings and wishes of good health and success to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of ever greater achievements to the Romanian people.

During the talks that passed in a cordial atmosphere characterising the relations between Romania and France, the ascending evolution of the exchanges between the two countries was noted with satisfaction in all the domains of activity, and problems were examined concerning the development of the friendship and cooperation relations, the findings of new solutions and possibilities for deepening and diversifying the economic relations in order to strengthen the multilateral Romanian-French collaboration.

Highlighted was also the necessity to increase, on balanced grounds, the commercial exchanges, to extend the industrial cooperation in new domains of mutual interest, in third markets, too.

MUSAT-LED DELEGATION MEETS PRIME MINISTER OF LUXEMBOURG

AU211534Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to Luxembourg at the invitation of the communist party, was received by Gaston Thorn, prime minister of that country.

Cordial greetings were extended to the prime minister on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with best wishes.

Expressing thanks for the message and wishes, Gaston Thorn recalled the particularly pleasant impressions he had during the meetings with President Nicolae Ceausescu and asked the guests to convey to him his most heartfelt feelings and most sincere wishes.

During the talks the two sides stressed with satisfaction the upward evolution of Romanian-Luxembourg relations and expressed the desire to continue to develop them in the spirit of the decisions adopted during the summit visits.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN BANKER

AU212150Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep, AGERPRES--On September 21, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received Ahmed Fouad [name as received], chairman of the M.I.S.R. Bank of the Arab Republic of Egypt and chairman of the administration board of the joint M.I.S.R.-Romanian Bank of Cairo.

During the talk, the activity of the joint bank was assessed in the positive and aspects were approached concerning the expansion of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in the finance-banking field.

SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN FINLAND

AU211544Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] led by Comrade Iosif Uglar was received by Comrade Errki Kivimaki, secretary general of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee. During the talk the two sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the SKP, as well as the common desire to continue deepening and developing these relations.

During the visit, the Romanian delegation also had meetings with the leaders of the Center Party and of the Finnish People's Democratic League and with the parliament chairman.

At the same time, Comrade Iosif Uglar met with (Kauko Fele), vice chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP]. They reasserted the common desire to continue to expand the good relations of cooperation between the RCP and the SDP.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN MACHINE BUILDING MINISTERS MEET

AU181710Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Romanian Machine Building Industry Minister Ioan Avram, and Bulgarian Machine Building Minister Toncho Chakurov had a working meeting in Craiova and Resita on cooperation in the machine building industry. The two ministers examined and agreed upon a cooperation program envisaging participation by the two countries' machine building industries in the construction of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower station, the measures required to commission the units of the joint Giurgiu-Russe enterprise for heavy machinery and equipment, and to develop cooperation in the production of mining and auto equipment, machinery and equipment for the food industry, and in other areas of common interest.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS BULGARIA'S REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU181554Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] A festive meeting devoted to the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria took place on 15 September at the Oltenia Philharmonic of Craiova. Tiberiu Nicola, vice chairman of the Dolj County council of the Socialist Unity Front and rector of the Craiova University, and Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

BURTICA RECEIVES MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU211125Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received the Malaysian economic delegation led by Datuk Lew Sip Hon, deputy minister of trade and industry, which is on a visit to our country.

The two sides examined the current stage of Romanian-Malaysian relations and stressed the two countries' possibilities for expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges and production cooperation and sharing on mutually advantageous bases.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON REACTION TO MIDDLE EAST SUMMIT

VJESNIK Comments

AU211545Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Hido Biscevic commentary: "Camp David: Bookkeeping of Peace"]

[Excerpts] No matter to what an extent it was called "the risky acrobatics of three statesmen" when it was first announced, the Camp David meeting of Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and Prime Minister Begin, which has just concluded, is now praised--with the usual exceptions--as "an unexpected success." Just as any other fear, the fear of the Middle East gloom is being now dispelled with loud whistles and panegyrics addressed especially to President Carter.

It is an indisputable fact that the U.S. President put forth rather considerable efforts for the success of the meeting and for the continuation of the peace process, which had been lost somewhere in the Middle East sands after As-Sadat's unsuccessful trip to Jerusalem last year. It is an indisputable fact that by this, Carter, in a certain way, repaid As-Sadat for "his patient loyalty" of several years during which having parted with the USSR, he waited for the United States to free itself from the burden of its other domestic and international problems and call him from his "waiting room," from which, let it be said in passing, nearly all other Middle East rivals had gradually left to assemble, after the Jerusalem trip of As-Sadat, in the duty room of the "rejection front." As-Sadat himself has already considered the Camp David meeting a great success, for the sole reason that the United States replaced its "shuttle diplomacy" of mediator and letter bearer with an active and equal partnership. Naturally, this has not suited Israel.

Perhaps the greatest success of the Camp David meeting is in the fact that Israel has finally bound itself, after some 30 years of thinking exclusively in terms of war, occupation, insecurity...to begin to think in terms of peace, cooperation, security.... But the question is how much has As-Sadat paid for this turn from obduracy toward reality, and whether he will find a sufficient number of guarantors in the Middle East for the long-term peace credits for which he signed at Camp David. The first reports show that "the rejection front" countries clearly oppose the agreements and even consider them "worthless" (Syria). However, the 5-year repayment period (this is the time frame envisaged for a definite settlement of the Middle East problem) will perhaps give As-Sadat time to establish a certain front of cooperation. And at this time, the front of cooperation most needed by him is the front of cooperation with Jordan, as "a separate peace" with Israel is considered to have been virtually agreed upon (the problem remaining is the problem of Israeli settlements in Sinai, but it is believed that Begin will find a solution for this in the Knesset) and thus, what remains is the problem of the West Bank of the Jordan River and naturally of the Palestinians living there.

Will Jordan agree to share with Israel the administrative authority over this area for the next 5 years? Will the Palestinians themselves, with regard to whom no political positions were adopted at Camp David, even though they are the basis of any final settlement, consent to the proposed "directives?" Judging by all available evidence, they probably will not. Will they be able to do anything in this connection? What will the Soviet Union do, that is, the Soviet Union whose participation in working out the future ground plans of this region also cannot be bypassed? As-Sadat and Begin are expected to collect the first interest on their Camp David action as early as in 3 months, when they are expected to sign a peace treaty. As far as others are concerned, an appeal was addressed to them from the festive occasion at the White House "to join in" and hope was expressed at this occasion that they will accept the peace process outlined in this manner.

As regards the Camp David documents themselves, their meaning can be briefly called the bookkeeping of peace. For, no matter which of the items of dispute may be involved--except, naturally, the general good will which is now being announced through the at least temporarily dispelled gloom of the Middle East--it is clear that after the first position and accord, there are still scores of details on which accords have yet to be reached. As a result of an orderly, arranged bookkeeping of supply and demand--and perhaps this, too, is a success--the Middle East problem, which is now a little less uncertain than a year ago, is now entering its new stage.

POLITIKA Views Accords

AU211534Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[S.R. commentary: "Two Faces of Camp David"]

[Text] In politics, some emotions--for instance, satisfaction--can be staged with more or less effect, but in contrast with the theater, possibilities for dissembling are nevertheless limited in politics. One cannot, therefore, say that the happy scenes in the "East Room" of the White House, at the conclusion of the tripartite meeting at Camp David, were not sincere. Amateur actors could not be so convincing. It appears that Carter, As-Sadat and Begin, embracing each other, had sufficient actual reasons for this public manifestation of political and personal satisfaction.

Their rejoicing could be premature, but their political attachment does not appear either staged or temporary. They are linked by accord on at least a number of lasting goals and interests in the Middle East region. If one bears in mind that which was happening in that part of the world only 1 or 2 years ago, this is no small change.

It is, of course, not a case of the three men from Camp David solving the decades-long crisis between the Arabs and Israel by signing two documents, which for the time being do not bind anyone but themselves, and which already repel those who have been against As-Sadat and Begin until now. Far from it. They have essentially attempted to solve some of their own old but pressing needs: They tried, if nothing else, to prevent, in good time, another explosive crisis which could more or less endanger all three of them.

After long and, one might say, very thorough secret preparations, from which the public was effectively excluded, and after difficult negotiations which lasted almost 2 weeks, they obviously succeeded in sufficiently mitigating their differences and thus approaching the main goal: A separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement, with the possibility and hope that they will win others over to their wider plans in time.

In this game, it was Carter perhaps that risked the most: The failure of Camp David would have hurt him most. Success, therefore, did him the most good. After a decline of several months, his personal popularity is rapidly recovering. This turnabout could mean salvation in the decisive, incomplete or incipient battles in Congress and in the face of the November Congress elections. That is why Carter is so happy about Camp David.

More important than that, of course, are the American political, economic and military interests in the Middle East. Wedged between Israel, which causes increasing costs and impediments, and Arab oil, now indispensable for the American economy, Carter's America has practically no choice. It cannot drop Israel and it must not clash with the united Arabs. Therefore it endeavors to gather both sides around itself and in this way expand the room to strengthen itself and its activities at this vital crossroads of the world, pushing its rivals aside. [paragraph continues]

The Camp David agreements appear to offer precisely this opportunity, at least as far as Israel and Egypt are concerned.

In Camp David, As-Sadat in fact continued what he had begun last November in Jerusalem. Making a fundamental turnabout in a country that wishes anything but renewed war risks and deprivations, and increasingly leaning on the United States, he is walking along a road from which, it appears, there is no return. Endangering everything, even making sacrifices which to many Arabs seem excessive, in order to forge the path to peace as a prerequisite for internal stabilization, the Egyptian leader resolutely went forth to meet Israel.

Indeed, between Camp David and Jerusalem, As-Sadat experienced many tribulations--ranging from the aggressive resistance of the Israeli leaders to the fierce pressure of the Arab "rejection front"--but it appears nothing could sway him. The decision on a new course for Egypt appears to be irreversible, at least as far as As-Sadat is concerned.

Thus the Egyptian president, flanked by Carter, whose duty it was to "soften" Begin, arrived at a solution for which Israel, his chief opponent, has long been wishing: A separate peace which should be signed by the middle of December, unless irreconcilable differences appear in interpretation of the Camp David documents.

It may sound absurd, but what Begin got out of all this is indeed the least clear, perhaps because it still remains to be seen what Israel has actually sacrificed, what it has actually agreed upon, explicitly and irrevocably.

There is no doubt that Camp David will have its reverberations in internal Israeli relations. Begin's political position, as well as his attitude in further talks with the Egyptians, will to a great extent depend upon this.

These, in brief, are the first impressions of Camp David from the point of view of harmonizing the special interests of the United States, Egypt and Israel. Of course, one can and must also speak about the extent to which Carter, Begin and As-Sadat have contributed--if at all--to a way out of the deadlock in the Middle East, in general, by such secret talks in the Maryland mountains.

They obviously believe they have taken an "historic step," that they have "opened the road" to a complete solution of the deep crisis. However, it remains to be seen where this road leads after Camp David and whether it will also be taken by others, especially by those on whom the long-planned Israeli-Egyptian agreement, under U.S. patronage, has most depended. These others especially include Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Jordanian role is the political key, and the Saudi role is, in addition, the financial key to the problem. Without Jordan, there can hardly be agreement on the future of the occupied West Bank, and even less on the foggy formula of future Palestinian "autonomy," a formula which, according to the documents signed by Carter, As-Sadat and Begin, excludes in practice the basic rights of the Palestinians--sovereignty and an independent state--without which the entire political edifice of Camp David would remain, for all intents and purposes, without foundation.

On the other hand, Saudi Arabia, in the role of financier, is almost irreplaceable for all Arab states and movements directly concerned, including the Palestinians and the Egyptians, especially the latter.

Because of all this, the official silence in Jordan and Saudi Arabia may be more significant than the most fiery praise and most fierce denunciations of the agreements among Carter, As-Sadat and Begin, agreements which--whatever one thinks of them--express new relations and new shifts in the Middle East region.

The possible practical implementation or perhaps even the very interpretations of these agreements will show whether, after Camp David, the Arab-Israeli crisis is any nearer to a just and lasting denouement or whether what is now presented as an historic change is merely another station on the road.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Camp David Documents

LD211742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslavia has under detailed study the documents of the Camp David summit as well as their possible impact and consequences in terms of a Middle East settlement. This was stated today by Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Kalezic at his regular press conference.

Kalezic also reiterated Yugoslavia's position that a solution to the Middle East crisis requires the fulfilment of certain conditions: Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war, realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to an independent state of their own, and the ensuring of the security and independence of all states in the region.

SFRY Position Toward Israel

LD211726Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--Any eventual signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt will not influence Yugoslavia to change its established position in regard to Israel, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Kalezic stated today. Asked by journalists whether in such an event Yugoslavia would re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel, Kalezic said Yugoslavia will not alter its position as long as the consequences persist of Israel aggression in the June 1967 war.

Carter's Message to Tito

LD211728Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--President Carter's recent message to President Tito was accompanied by both documents signed at Camp David, the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told his regular press conference here today. Reports published on these make clear the subject and purpose of the message, the spokesman said.

FRG Position on Terrorists

LD211435Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Commenting on the decision of the FRG Government not to extradite Bilandzic and other anti-Yugoslav terrorists, and on the steps which the Yugoslav Government intends to take in this connection, Mirko Kalezic said at the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs:

"The FRG Government's decision to refuse to extradite to Yugoslavia the terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic and other terrorists has been received with great indignation among the Yugoslav public, and with anxiety on the part of the SFRY Government, as has been emphasized in the note from the SFRY Government which was presented today to Mr von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador, by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The note points out the solid foundation and justification of the Yugoslav requests for extradition, and rejects double standards in the treatment of terrorists. In accordance with the interests of good relations between the SFRY and the FRG and of the struggle against terrorism, the note confirms the extradition request and the demand that measures be taken by the German side to eliminate the sources and centers of anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigres in the FRG."

UN General Assembly Tasks

LD211744Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslavia expects of the current, 33d U.N. General Assembly session to give full attention to major international political and economic questions. The Belgrade non-aligned ministerial conference, by providing a platform for a joint action and activity of the non-aligned in the General Assembly, will doubtless have a most direct impact on the course of the 33d session, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic stated at a press conference today.

The Yugoslav delegation to the 3d U.N. General Assembly session, in acting together with the non-aligned and developing countries, will primarily and to an utmost degree strive for a universal development of detente and progress in the solution of international crises, including those in the Middle East and Cyprus, Kalezic said.

The activity of the Yugoslav delegation will be directed also at the limitation of the armament race and reduction of armaments and the urgent elimination of remnants of colonialism, above all, in Namibia and Rhodesia.

The Yugoslav delegation will particularly urge the revival of efforts to overcome the present difficulties in negotiations to establish a new international economic order. It will urge the restarting of the negotiating process and strengthening the United Nations role in this process, Kalezic said.

Dolanc's Upcoming Greece Visit

LD211505Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, journalists asked whether Ambassador Kalezic could confirm that Stane Dolanc, Presidium secretary of the LCY, would be the guest of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in Athens on 27 September, as Andreas Papandreou, the party chairman, announced in an interview with POLITIKA.

Mirko Kalezic said: Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, will visit Greece from 27 to 30 September this year, at the invitation of A. Papandreou, chairman of PASOK. During the visit, cooperation between the LCY and PASOK, relations between the two countries and other issues of common interest will be discussed.

BULGARIAN JOURNAL REPORTS ZHIVKOV'S STATEMENTS ON SFRY

LD212220Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["Bulgarian Propagandists: Preoccupations"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia--In its September issue, the journal of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, POLITICHESKA PROSVETA, includes Todor Zhivkov's statements on Yugoslavia, made in his speech in Blagoevgrad on 15 June this year, among the propagandists' main foreign political themes. This guideline is given in an article entitled: "The National Party Conference Solutions--a Practical Program for the Realization of the Motto on High Effectiveness and High Quality."

The heading corresponds to the title, and most certainly to the recommended contents of the first of the total of four themes set by the Central Committee's Department for Propaganda and Agitation in the program for study of the material of the national party conference held in April this year. The conference considered the problems of perfecting the organization of work and of the planned management of the economy.

Noting that the "foreign political situation also deserves attention" in the course of these studies and that more or less time may be devoted to it in proportion to the participants' interest, the author of the article draws the following conclusion: "On every occasion, and especially now, attention should be drawn to the positions adopted in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report at the conference and in his speech in Blagoevgrad on 15 June this year, with regard to our party's policy in the Balkans."

Since Todor Zhivkov spoke on that occasion about relations with each Balkan country individually, the author goes on as follows, in order to leave no doubt about to which country his recommendations primarily apply: "Emphasis should be placed on the deeply principled positions and constructive proposals concerning our relations with neighboring Yugoslavia, just in case somebody wishes, for one dishonorable reason or another, to burrow in the past, 30 or 60 or 100 or more years back, in search of black pages in the history of Balkan relations. Pages of this kind are not difficult to find, but who would benefit from that: History should be a source of instruction and not of poison in current Balkan relations."

A further addition, taken from the Blagoevgrad speech, is the assurance that a "deep and sincere" desire is felt in Bulgaria to look toward the future and to build political, economic and cultural relations between the Balkan peoples on new foundations of neighborly relations and cooperation.

IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SFRY AIR FORCE BASE

LD211950Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--The Iraqi defense minister, Col Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, who is heading a delegation of the Iraqi Armed Forces on a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces, today toured the air force garrison at Batjnica, outside Belgrade. Accompanied by the Yugoslav air force and anti-aircraft defense commander, Col Gen Enver Cemalcvic, Minister Talfah visited several units and institutions of the Batajnica garrison. During the visit to the Batajnica garrison, the guest from friendly and non-aligned Iraq was presented with a gold plaque of the Yugoslav air force and anti-aircraft defense.

MINIC RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY ON 'PROTOCOL VISIT'

LD211746Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--League of Communists of Yugoslav Central Committee Presidency member Milos Minic today received on a protocol visit Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov. The extensive friendly and open talk focused on development of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as on a number of international questions.

IKONIC RECEIVES PRC MINISTER OF FINANCE FOR TALKS

LD211807Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Branislav Ikonic today received Chinese Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu. The ensuing extensive talk focused on further ecpansion and advancement of bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in the area of finance. The need for expanding financial cooperation between the two countries so far was also discussed, including trade, industrial co-production, technology transfer, scientific-technological cooperation and joint ventures.

It was stressed in the talk that his visit will contribute to better acquainting between the two countries and the realization of economic cooperation in regard to which agreements have been reached during the present visit to Yugoslavia of the Chinese government-party delegation.

MILOVAN ZIDAR RECEIVES PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

LD212324Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMG 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, today received the agricultural delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Wang Lei, vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The talks, which concerned the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, were also attended by Chou Chiu-yeh, Chinese ambassador to Belgrade.

BAKARIC ATTENDS FESTIVE CROATIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU211300Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] All chambers of the Croatian Assembly held a festive session tonight in the great Vatroslav Lisinski concert hall, to mark the 35th anniversary of the annexation of Istria and other regions to Croatia and Yugoslavia. The festive occasion was attended by a delegation of Yugoslavia's Assembly, headed by President Dragoslav Markovic, and delegations of the assemblies of all our republics and provinces, as well as by representatives of sociopolitical organizations, scientific and cultural institutions and many collectives.

Speaking about the importance of this jubilee, Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, stressed that the struggle of the Istria people represents an inseparable part of the liberation struggle of Croatia and all peoples of Yugoslavia.

The decisions of the regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Croatia and the Pazin General Assembly meeting on annexing these regions to the motherland mark not merely the final crash of the capitulating policy which, by the Rapallo treaty, sold a part of our national territory to foreigners, but also an irrevocable determination of the people of Istria, Rijeka, Zadar and the Adriatic Islands to annihilate, by use of revolutionary means, all treaties and pacts which our people had never recognized. Bilic said that the Rapallo treaty and other treaties following it represent one of the innumerable examples of the imperialist division of the world, the treacherous policy of the greater Serbian bourgeoisie and the antinational policy of the bourgeois parties of former Yugoslavia. This treaty was the result of the fear of the regime of that time in the face of growing discontent among workers and the masses of people and of the regime's haste to allegedly suppress the workers movement and revolutionary currents in the country by settling the borders with Italy, even if this had to be done at the price of ceding purely Croatian and Slovene areas.

Bilic also emphasized that, bargaining among themselves, the greater Serbian, Croatian, Slovene and other bourgeoisie bartered with the people. The finale of this policy is known to all of us. Its darkest manifestation was the formation of the so-called independent state of Croatia, Pavelic's criminal sale of Dalmatia and the Dalmatian Islands, the Croatian Littoral and Gorski Kotor to Mussolini, and the offer of the Italian royal crown to the Croatian people, Bilic said. He pointed out that the decisions of the Pazin General Assembly meeting, which were confirmed by the regional Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Croatia, and the decision of the Koper General Assembly meeting on annexation of the Slovene Littoral to Slovenia cleared the road to rectifying the injustice committed against the Croatian and Slovene peoples. The international recognition of these decisions was especially important for the successful postwar development of neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, which have become an example of implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Bilic said.

The festive session sent a letter to President Tito, pointing out that the people celebrate the day of unification of Istria and our other regions with the motherland, deeply aware that only the Yugoslav communist party, headed by Tito, was able to incorporate the liberation of these regions, too, in the aims of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. Celebrating the day of unification and freedom, the people of these regions are proud of the enormous results achieved in material development and cultural transformation, in construction of socialist self-managing relations and in strengthening brotherhood and unity, the letter sent to President Tito by the participants of the festive session of the Croatian Assembly points out. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1840 GMT on 20 September, jointly with Zagreb, Titograd, Novi Sad and Pristina radio stations, carries a live relay of this festive session, in which the announcer notes that Dr Vladimir Bakaric is also attending the session]

Grants Interview

LD211756Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Today, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium and chairman of the republican committee for the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the union of Istria, Rijeka, Zadar and the islands with Yugoslavia, received Stanislav [illegible]bec, director and chief and responsible editor of NOVI LIST, together with his deputy Milorad Kovacevic and Zeljko Zmak, chief and responsible editor of GLAS ISTRE. Dr Bakaric answered numerous questions asked by the journalists in connection with the union of Istria and other places with Yugoslavia. Questions also concerned relations with Italy and the situation and topical tasks in our country since the 11th LCY Congress.

NOVI LIST, which is printed in 65,000 copies and is published in Pula for the area of Istria as GLAS ISTRE, is publishing the interview with Dr Bakaric in its 23 September issue.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR NOTES DECREASE IN CRIME LAST YEAR

LD211850Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--New pages have been turned in the development of our judiciary system and it may already be stated that we possess a system of legal protection in keeping with our system of self-management. Courts are increasingly becoming a part of the system of self-management and have become more open, flexible and specific observers of our everyday life.

We are building a judiciary system which has no parallel in the world, in which self-management courts are increasingly replacing the classical state judiciary. These assessments were voiced today at a joint session of the Committee for the Administration of Justice and the Committee for Internal Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, at which the two committees considered reports on the work of the federal court, the federal public prosecutor's office and the federal public defense office.

Dr Vuko Gozze-Gucetic, federal public prosecutor, told delegates that last year there had been a considerable drop in the crime rate, with regard to all criminal acts excepting an insignificant increase of 1.8 percent in acts against general safety, caused by increase in road traffic and the situation in that area. Every fifth citizen on trial was tried because of traffic offenses.

Economic crime in 1977 was 15 percent lower than in 1976 and all types of serious economic offenses declined by nearly 18 percent.

The drop in crime is not merely statistical, but is a genuine and objective drop, Gozze-Gucetic said. It is a fact that the organs of detection did not slacken their efforts in 1977, but that their work, on the contrary, improved and the policy of criminal prosecution did not change. It may be stated, even without the benefit of a criminological-sociological analysis, that the decrease in crime is genuine and is due to a favorable social climate, intensifed social self-protection and measures taken to prevent negative phenomena, the federal public prosecutor stated.

As far as political crime is concerned, the general characteristic is that in 1977 its share of the total number of prosecutions for all criminal offenses is minimum, amounting to only 1.24 percent. The number of people charged, compared with 1976, dropped drastically, by as much as 51.98 percent. It should be noted, Gozze-Gucetic added, that this is not due to a change in criminal prosecution policy, but to an objective drop in the number of criminal prosecutions. During the past year, the number of criminal prosecutions was virtually halved. This trend, reflected in a considerable drop in the rate of political delinquency, has continued in the first half of this year. In terms of total figures and percentages, the amount of political delinquency in 1977 and in the first half of 1978 is virtually insignificant, all the more so as the gravest political crime accounts for only 2.9 percent of the total number of prosecutions in this sphere, while 97.1 percent was due to verbal offenses, 14.2 percent of which were serious and the rest of a lighter nature.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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